



Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Trade, Tourism
and Telecommunications

2013 REPORT

ON PERFORMED ACTIVITIES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ARMS,
MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND DUAL-USE GOODS, ARMS BROKERING AND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



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I INTRODUCTION

As stipulated in Article 28, paragraph 3 of the Law on Exports and Imports of Arms and Military Equipment¹ (hereinafter the Law), and Article 26, paragraph 3 of the Law on Exports and Imports of Dual-Use Goods², which constitute the legal basis for the Annual Report on Performed Activities of Export and import of Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods, Arms Brokering and Technical Assistance, the Government shall adopt the Annual Report on exports and imports of such goods and arms brokering and technical assistance and shall inform the National Assembly thereof. This Report provides an overview of exports and imports of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, arms brokering and technical assistance activities in the period 1 January - 31 December 2013, in accordance with the recommendations, standards, and Code of Conduct of the European Union.

Harmonization of the export control system, defined in all its stages by the Laws and relevant transposition regulations, represents an important step towards joining the European Union. This is especially important considering the fact that the Republic of Serbia has traditionally been, and continues to be, a significant manufacturer and exporter of weapons in South East Europe. In this context, the adoption of relevant national legislation in this field is essential for the protection of the country's foreign policy, security, and defence-related interests, its international credibility and integrity in addition to due observance of international commitments undertaken by Serbia. The EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports has been included in the Serbian legislation as a bylaw³, and the commitment to observe the common EU criteria has been made, even though the Republic of Serbia does not have EU Member State status yet. Moreover, export and import controls of dual-use goods⁴ have been harmonized with the relevant EU regulations, and the National Control List of Dual-use Goods has been defined, in full compliance with the relevant EU list.

In 2004, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1540 on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (UN SC Resolution 1540, or UNSCR 1540), declaring the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons to be the principal threat to international peace and security. With this document, the Security Council called upon all UN Member States to fulfil their commitments related to arms control and/or disarmament and to prevent the proliferation of all types of weapons of mass destruction. The Resolution emphasizes the obligation of all signatory states to adopt and enforce effective laws and put them into practice by establishing a national control system in this area and by taking measures ensuring its implementation.

1 "Official Gazette of RS", No. 107/14.

2 "Official Gazette of RS", No. 95/13.

3 See the Decision on Criteria for Licensing Exports of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods, "Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro", No. 11/05.

4 Dual-use goods include a wide range of materials, equipment and technologies that can be used both for the development of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), on the one hand, and for civil purposes on the other.

In accordance with UNSCR 1540, the Republic of Serbia has set up an effective control system of weapons, military equipment, dual-use goods, and related technologies, and it considers the improvement of this system as one of its priorities. This is especially important given the geographic position of Serbia, as well as the latent threat from international terrorism. In this regard, the Republic of Serbia is constantly improving its weapons and dual-use goods control system, in accordance with its international commitments.

In accordance with international recommendations, the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications of the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with other relevant ministries, is seeking to ensure total transparency in the area of exports and imports of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, arms brokering, and technical assistance activities. To that end, this Report, having been adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, is submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia and published in the official journal and on the official website of the Ministry. Considering the nature of the data covered by the Report, the level of its transparency has been precisely determined, striking a compromise between the obligation to publish on the one hand, and the protection of commercial interests of companies on the other. All data is presented in aggregate form so as not to jeopardize the confidentiality agreements with these companies (licensing the import-export of AME bears the mark "confidential").

The Report contains information on: export-import control policy, national legislation, national control lists, licensing criteria, institutions responsible for the licensing process, international commitments, experience gained so far in the field of export control, as well as statistical data given in the Annexes.

The Annexes to the Report contain tables with data related to persons registered to conduct transfers of controlled goods, i.e. persons entered in the Register kept by the Ministry⁵, on issued, denied, and revoked licenses, as well as data on actual transfers of controlled goods in 2013.

The Report does not contain information on the production and transfer of arms and military equipment within the State, as this is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence.

In order to be compatible with EU Reports⁶ and be comparable with national reports of neighbouring states and others, the Report was prepared in accordance with the EU recommendations regarding format and content of national reports.

The Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications keeps a database on exports and imports of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, arms brokering and technical assistance, as well as on used licenses, based on the information provided by customs authorities and the companies registered to perform such activities. Specifically, Article 27 of the Law requires the registered enterprises to submit information on the completed import and export deal within 15 days of the license expiration date. If the planned transfer is not carried out during the license validity period (one year), the company is instructed to return the original unused license to the responsible Ministry. The companies submit information on their actual exports and imports according to the numbers in the national control lists⁷, while the Customs Administration uses tariff numbers according to the Law on Customs Tariff. There is no conformity between the tariff

5 With entry into force of the Law on Export and Import of Dual-use Goods, the requirement of registration of legal entities that perform the activity of export and import of dual-use goods ceased to exist.

6 The EU Annual Report is based on contributions from all member states, submitted to the Council and published in the Official Journal of the European Union. In addition, all member states which export equipment according to the Common List of Military Equipment publish a national report on their exports of military equipment, prepared in accordance with relevant national regulations, containing information for the Annual Report of the EU on the implementation of the Code of Conduct, as prescribed by in the User Manual and in line with operational provision 8 of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. As one of their priorities in the near future, the Member States have committed to continuous harmonization of national reports, including statistical data, in order to homogenize data that needs to be included in the EU Annual Report.

7 The National Control List of weapons and military equipment, established by a decree of the Serbian Government ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 90/2013) and the List of dual-use goods established by the Serbian Government ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 20/2013).

numbers and the numbers in the national control lists⁸. Therefore, considering the discrepancies in reports between the companies and the Customs Administration, there is a possibility that the data thus compiled is not entirely precise. If the goods to be exported include one of the following five categories of weapons: tanks, armoured vehicles, 75mm artillery weapons, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters, which were used by the Ministry of Defence, the exporter is required to inform the Verification Centre of the Defence Policy Sector of the Department for International Military Cooperation, within 30 days before the actual export, about the date, quantities and destinations of export.

Exporters and importers submit data on the category of goods from the control lists (the number from the national control list): description of goods, number of items, end use, financial value, exporting or importing state, final destination country or the country of origin. Monetary values are given in US\$, according to the official medium rate of exchange of the National Bank of Serbia on 31 December 2013.

⁸ The EU also faces the problem of monitoring, especially of dual-use goods according to tariff numbers, that is, the numbers in national lists of dual-use goods do not correspond to tariff numbers in the Customs Tariffs.





II NATIONAL LEGISLATION

National legislation, as it relates to foreign trade in controlled goods, includes the following legal acts:

1. The Law on Exports and Imports of Arms and Military Equipment⁹;
2. The Law on Exports and Imports of Dual-use Goods¹⁰;
3. Bylaws;
4. Ratified international conventions and treaties;
5. Other regulations relevant to the area.

1. THE LAW ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND THE LAW ON EXPORT AND IMPORT OF DUAL-USE GOODS

The Law on Exports and Imports of Arms and Military Equipment and the Law on Export and Import of Dual-use Goods define the concept of export and import of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, arms brokering and technical assistance services, as well as the manner and conditions under which these activities can be performed, responsibilities and the procedure of licensing exports and imports, transport and transit. These laws provide a possibility of banning transit in the case of dual-use goods and stipulate the responsibility of exporters and importers to submit regular reports to the Ministry on performed transfers against the issued licenses, to keep the necessary documentation about the transfers and, if required, to submit it to the relevant authorities.

The goal of these Laws is to establish effective state controls in the field of international transfers of the above-mentioned goods, arms brokering, and technical assistance services – provided in accordance with international standards – for the purpose of protecting the security, foreign policy and economic interests, international credibility and integrity, as well as fulfilling international commitments undertaken by the Republic of Serbia.

The Laws form the basis for the comprehensive control of exports and imports of arms, military equipment, dual-use goods and related technologies, provide for mandatory registration of legal entities for the performance of such activities (only pertaining to export and import of arms and military equipment), outline the licensing procedure, specify tasks and roles of the relevant government bodies in the required administrative procedure, and explicitly forbid foreign trade, transport, transit and possession of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and devices for their delivery, in accordance with UNSCR 1540.

⁹ "Official Gazette of PC", No. 107/14, entered into force on 16th October 2014.

¹⁰ The Law on Export and Import of Dual-use Goods ("Official Gazette of PC", No. 95/2013) entered into force on 8th November 2013.

Prior to the adoption of the Laws, export, import, arms brokering and technical assistance activities related to arms and military equipment on the one hand, and dual-use goods, on the other, were regulated by a single law. Taking into consideration the practice of EU countries, in other words, the fact that dual-use goods exports are regulated by the common trade policy of all the Member Countries (the binding Regulation 428/2009), while exports of arms and military equipment are regulated in accordance with the local legislation of Member Countries (whilst complying with the common rules and principles), Serbia was looking for a pragmatic solution, namely that this area be governed by two separate laws.

The main reasons for the adoption of the Laws were:

- the need to create a legal framework which will ensure civilian control in this area and eliminate undesirable exports and imports of arms and military equipment, as well as dual-use goods;
- to prevent terrorist and similar activities that pose an ever-rising threat to the international community at large;
- to bring the relevant national legislation in line with that of the EU; and
- to provide a legal basis for the fulfilment of commitments, rules and procedures stemming from international agreements, conventions and established control regimes in this area.

The adoption of legal regulations in line with international standards was a precondition for the performance of export activities of the Serbian defence industry.

2. BYLAWS

Bylaws further specify certain issues in the subject matter of the Law. The following regulations serve this purpose:

1. The Decree on Establishing the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment¹¹ (brought in line with the Common EU Military List¹² and the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports);
2. The Decree on Establishing the National Control List of Dual-use Goods¹³ (brought in line with the EU List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies);
3. The Decision on Licensing Criteria for Exports of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods¹⁴;
4. The Rulebook on the Manner of Keeping the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform the International Trade in Controlled Goods¹⁵;
5. The Rulebook on the Format of the Licensing Application, the License Form and Other Forms Relevant for the Transfers of controlled Goods¹⁶;
6. The Rulebook on the Format of the Licensing Application, the License Form, the Form and Content of Certificates and Confirmations Accompanying Exports and Imports of Dual-use Goods¹⁷.

2.1. National Control Lists

Based on the above secondary regulations adopted under Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Law, two national lists have been established, namely

11 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 76/14.

12 The Common EU Military list is a politically binding document within the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

13 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 20/13.

14 Published in the "Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro" No.11/05 and brought in line with EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. .

15 In the course of exercising his powers under Articles 12 and 18 of the Law, the minister of the competent ministry adopts the Rulebook. See "Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro" No. 12/05 and "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No.73/06, 96/07, 80/12 and 55/14).

16 The Rulebook ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 96/07, 80/12 and 55/14).

17 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 9/14 and 55/14.

- The National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment¹⁸ and
- The National Control List of Dual-use Goods¹⁹.

The Law allows the Government to draw up other lists in order to meet its commitments under international agreements.

The main purpose of establishing national control lists and their harmonization with the EU lists, as well as the purpose of controls of transfers of goods contained in the Lists is to enhance regional and international security, in order to establish maximum transparency and accountability in the area of transfers of conventional arms and products, as well as dual-use technologies. Additionally, they serve to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their launching systems and accompanying materials and technologies; in essence taking measures and actions to prevent the controlled goods from falling into terrorists' hands.

The National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment (weapons, military equipment and related technologies) is in line with the EU Common List of Military Equipment covered by the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

The goods in the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment (NCL AME) include both new and used arms and military equipment, as well as goods designed or modified for military use. A short survey of the items from the List (items 1 to 23) is given in Appendix 1 (Excerpt from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment) attached to this Report.

The National Control List of Dual-use Goods (including software and technologies), which can be used for civilian as well as military purposes, has been harmonized with the List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies of EU.

The EU List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies brings together all lists of various international control regimes including the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), the Australia Group (AG) and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The list is flexible, allowing for the integration of various new international controls (See Appendix 2 - Structure of the List of Dual-goods, attached to this Report).

Determining the number from the national control list is not a simple task and requires substantial knowledge of national lists of controlled goods, especially of dual-use goods lists (Categories 0 - 9) as well as of the characteristics of controlled goods themselves. It is necessary to identify products that fall within the weapons of mass destruction category (nuclear, chemical, biological and rocket), which covers a wide range of products and technologies. In some instances a product, depending on the end use/user and its characteristics, may be found both on the military list and on the dual-use and related technologies goods list.

The National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment and the National Control List of Dual-use Goods, together with the rest of the regulations in this area, are published on the website of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications²⁰.

3. RATIFIED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

The Republic of Serbia is a signatory of several international agreements and conventions on arms, arms control, and strengthening security measures, namely:

18 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 76/14.

19 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 20/13.

20 www.mtt.ov.rss

1. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects - the so-called Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) - (SFRY ratified in 1970, FRY approved in 2002);
2. Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (SFRY ratified in 1970, FRY approved in 2002);
3. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BWC) - (SFRY ratified in 1973, FRY approved in 2001);
4. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC) - (FRY ratified in 2000);
5. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) (In February 2004 Serbia and Montenegro unilaterally agreed to comply with the MTCR document "Equipment, Software and Technology" of 30 May 2003, and with the Guidelines for Significant Transfer of Sensitive projectiles of 7 January 1993);
6. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (Serbia and Montenegro ratified this agreement in 2004);
7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on Their Destruction - the Ottawa Treaty or the Mine Ban Treaty (Serbia and Montenegro submitted the ratification instruments to the UN Secretary General in September 2003, while the obligations under the Convention commenced on 1 March 2004);
8. Regulations on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) - 2000 OSCE Document on Small Arms; 2003 OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition; 2004 OSCE Document on End User Certificates; 2004 OSCE Document on Brokering; 2003 OSCE Document on Portable Launchers of Anti-Aircraft Missile Systems (MANPADS); 2001 Regional Implementation Plan of the Stability Pact; United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (UN PoA SALW); UN Firearms Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, a supplementary protocol to the 2006 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UN FP);
9. The Vienna Confidence and Security Building Measures Document (CSBM);
10. Sub-regional Arms Control Agreement in line with Article IV, Annex 1-B of the Dayton Peace Accords.
11. The Arms Trade Treaty, which the Republic of Serbia signed in 2013, and ratified in October 2014²¹.

4. OTHER REGULATIONS RELEVANT FOR THE AREA

Apart from the Law, Serbian legislation on international trade in controlled goods includes other regulations, which directly govern other issues of importance and relevance for the conduct of international trade in arms. This set of regulations includes the following:

1. The Law on Production and Trade of Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Journal of FRY" No. 41/96 and the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 85/05);
2. The Law on International Trade Activities ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 36/09, 36/11-other law and 88/11);
3. The Customs Law ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 18/10 and 111/12);
4. The Law on Arms and Ammunition ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 9/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 44/98, 39/03, 85/05-other law, 101/05-other law, 27/11-US decree and 104/13);
5. The Law on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 36/09 and 104/13);
6. The Law on the Transport of Hazardous Substances ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 88/10);

7. The Law on Chemicals ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 36/09, 88/10, 92/11 and 93/12);
8. The Law on the Protection of the State Border ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 97/08).

In addition to this set of laws, the following also apply: the Law on Explosive Substances, Inflammable Liquids and Gases ("Official Gazette of the SRS", No. 44/77, 45/85 and 18/89 and the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, and 101/05); the Law on the Production and Trade of Poisonous Substances ("Official Journal of the SRY", No. 15/95 and 28/96 and "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 37/02 and 101/05- other law); the Law on Protection against Ionizing Radiation and on Nuclear Safety ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 36/09 and 93/12); the Law on Substances Used in Illegal Production of Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 107/05), as well as other related regulations.





III THE BASIS OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM

Activities of export and import, brokering and technical assistance related to weapons, military equipment, and dual-use goods are performed in three stages:

1. Registration of legal entities and entrepreneurs for the activities of export and import, brokering and technical assistance related to weapons, military equipment, and dual-use goods;
2. Issuing individual licenses for every export, import, arms brokering and technical assistance deal related to weapons, military equipment, and dual-use goods;
3. Monitoring and control of activities.

1. REGISTRATION

Exports and imports, brokering and technical assistance related to weapons, military equipment, and dual-use goods can be performed by a legal entity or entrepreneur who has been issued the license for engaging in this activity by the competent ministry, in accordance with the Article 7 and 8 of the Law. The right to perform such activity is acquired as of the day the person is entered in the Register kept by the competent ministry²², which issues the Decision on the right to do so, valid for five years.

The manner of keeping the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform Exports and Imports of Arms and Military Equipment, Arms Brokering and Technical Assistance, the registration procedure, required documents as well as the content of the Register is detailed in the Rulebook on the Manner of Keeping the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform Exports and Imports of Arms and Military Equipment, Arms Brokering and Technical Assistance²³.

2. LICENSING

As laid down by the provision of Article 14 of the Law, "the license to perform international trade in controlled goods is a written document of the relevant ministry, by which, on the basis of prescribed criteria, a person is permitted to perform a single deal of foreign trade business involving a specified amount and

²² Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, as laid down by the provisions of the Law on Ministries ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 44/14).

²³ In the course of performance of its legal powers under Articles 7 and 8 of the Law, the minister of the responsible ministry shall adopt the Rulebook. ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 28/15).

type of controlled goods, under conditions stipulated by the contract with a foreign partner, and in accordance with a previously performed, legally prescribed procedure and presentation of all legally required documents".

The Rulebook on the format of the licensing application, the license form and other forms required for the international trade in controlled goods²⁴ specifies the form for licensing applications and other documents, as well as the list of documents to be submitted with the application.

Before making a decision on a specific application, the lead Ministry obtains an approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior and the Security Information Agency. If all the authorities withhold their approval, the lead Ministry cannot issue the license; if only one authority refuses the application, the Government shall make the final decision on the issuing of the license.

The Law requires that a license be issued for: export and import, scientific/technical collaboration and production cooperation, acquisition and transfer of property rights regarding technologies in the field of production of controlled goods, provision of intellectual or material services, international company representation, brokering, re-export, non-commercial export and import, and the import-export of goods which are not categorized on the dual-use list but may be used for the development, production, manipulation, usage maintenance, stockpiling or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The relevant ministry may deny the application if the exporter or the importer fails to comply with the provisions of Article 21 of the Law. Besides, the license may be modified (pursuant to Article 24), revoked (pursuant to Article 22) or repealed (pursuant to Article 23 of the Law).

The Government of Serbia does not bear any responsibility and undertakes no commitments for possible damages caused by the revocation, modification or repealing of the license.

As far as imports of controlled goods are concerned, the relevant ministry issues the End User Certificate (EUC). On the other hand, when it comes to exports of controlled goods, the ministry verifies the submitted Certificate, i.e. compliance with the conditions of Article 14 of the Law (that the certificate was not issued more than 6 months ago, that it contains all the necessary data, and has been translated by an official court interpreter). It also verifies the authenticity of the issued EUCs (if they have been issued by the competent authorities and institutions of the destination country) through diplomatic channels and cooperation with the competent ministry.

The transport and transit of arms and military equipment are subject to licensing by the relevant authorities. Licenses for transport and transit of arms and military equipment by land and by water are issued by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, while licenses for transport and transit by air are approved by the Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Serbia, on the basis of the previously issued license by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications for the performance of the export/import deal, and the approval by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Licenses for transit of arms and military equipment by land and/or water are issued by the Ministry of Interior after obtaining approval from the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while licenses for transport and transit by air are issued by the Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Serbia, with approval from the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

²⁴ The Rulebook on the format of the licensing application, the license form and other forms required for the international trade in controlled goods ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 96/07, 80/2012, 9/14 and 55/14).

2.1. Licensing Criteria

The Decision on the Criteria for Licensing Export of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods²⁵ prescribes eight criteria that must be considered and applied prior to issuing a license. It has been entirely harmonized with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. On 20th November 2008 the Serbian Government adopted a Conclusion on accepting the principles of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

The criteria for issuing licenses for exporting weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods are as follows:

1. Compliance with international commitments, especially sanctions imposed by the UN SC, international treaties on non-proliferation of weapons and other international obligations;
2. Respect for human rights in the country of final destination;
3. Internal situation in the country of final destination, in terms of existing tensions or armed conflicts;
4. Keeping regional peace, security and stability;
5. National security of the country as well as security of friendly countries;
6. Behaviour of the buyer state in relation to the international community, especially its position on terrorism, the nature of its alliances and its compliance with the international law;
7. Possible risk that the subject of exports will fall into the hands of somebody else in the buyer state or be re-exported under undesirable terms; and
8. Compatibility of export of weapons with technical and economic capacities of the consignee, taking into account that it is desirable that states should exercise their legitimate security and defensive needs with the least possible mobilization of human and economic resources for purchase of arms.

According to the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports²⁶, if the application contains elements and information that violate the first four criteria, the application is automatically denied and the EU member states are notified of this, while in the case of violation of criteria 5-8, the relevant national institutions make the assessment. The Code is politically binding for the EU Member States. Its incorporation into national legislation and consistent application in the licensing procedure demonstrate that Serbia fulfils the EU requirements regarding the harmonization of regulations in this area.

When considering the export license applications, in addition to the above criteria, the following is taken into account:

- a) Potential effects on economic, financial and commercial interests of the state, including the long-term interest of establishing stable and democratic relations with business partners;
- b) Potential effects on state relations with the importing country;
- c) Potential effects on transformation and revival of defence industry; and
- d) Potential effects on overall economic development of the state.

Compliance with the criteria is assessed by the Ministries involved in the licensing procedure, each in accordance with their field of responsibility, based on which they approve or give their opinion on whether a license should be issued or denied.

²⁵ The decision was made under Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Law and published in the "Official Journal of Serbia and Montenegro" No.11/05.

²⁶ This Code was adopted in June 1998, and consists of eight criteria. All EU member states agreed to comply with the Code of Conduct on Arms Exports when considering applications for export of goods from the adopted EU Common List of Military Equipment. The Code also aims to improve the exchange of information between Member States and contribute to better understanding of their export control policies. In June 2000, these rules were extended to dual-use goods (EC Regulation 1334), when it is known, or suspected that the end user or the end use of the goods in question is for military purposes.

2.2. Relevant Institutions in the Licensing Process

According to Article 12 of the Law, exports and imports of arms and military equipment, brokering and technical assistance are performed in accordance with the license issued by the relevant ministry, and this provision is also in conformity with Article 10 of the Law on Export and Import of Dual-use Goods. The Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications issues the license for such activities, as stipulated by the provisions of the Law on Ministries. Prior to making a decision on a license application for transfers of controlled goods, in terms of the provisions of the Law, the competent ministry considers the credibility of the applicant as well as economic and technological aspects of the license application.

According to the provisions of the Law, the following institutions participate in the licensing procedure: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior and the Security Information Agency. They, within their respective areas of responsibility, in the course of the procedure of licensing for foreign trade in controlled goods, consider the application and verify information contained therein.

3. OVERSIGHT AND CONTROL

The relevant ministry performs oversight and control of exports and imports of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, arms brokering, and technical assistance in accordance with the Law and in cooperation with the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance - Customs Administration, security-intelligence services etc. Customs authorities, security-intelligence services, and inspection authorities carry out continuous control within their legal responsibilities and report on it to the relevant Ministry²⁷.

The Customs Administration performs customs control and submits quarterly reports to the relevant Ministry on the use of licenses issued.

Under Article 36 of the Law, during customs inspection of the goods the customs authorities, can, within their area of responsibility, limit, stop, seize, or cancel the transport of controlled goods, and notify the relevant Ministry about it.

The obligations of customs authorities in the course of the implementation of the provisions of the Law are governed by the Rulebook on the Obligations of Customs Authorities in Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods²⁸.

According to this Rulebook, when granting permission to apply the relevant customs procedure to weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods, the customs authorities are obliged to verify whether an original customs document (OCD) is accompanied by a license from the relevant Ministry, and whether information contained in the license for the conduct of foreign trade in controlled goods matches that in the OCD, and the actual condition of the goods.

Moreover, when granting the permission to enter goods into customs procedure for the transit of controlled goods by land and by water, the customs authorities must verify whether the OCD is accompanied with an approval by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia. When goods under control are transported by air, the approval of the body in charge of air traffic is required.

27 If the goods to be exported include one of the following five categories of weapons (tanks, armored vehicles, 75mm artillery weapons, combat aircrafts, combat helicopters) which were used by the Ministry of Defense, the inspection may be performed by the representatives of Parties to the Sub-regional Arms Control Agreement, under Article IV of Annex 1-B of Dayton Peace Accords.

28 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 67/05.

In accordance with Article 4 of the above-mentioned Rulebook, the customs authorities shall temporarily seize controlled goods if they establish that:

- OCD is not accompanied by an appropriate license or approval;
- That information in the OCD does not match that in the license or the approval; and
- That the actual condition of the goods does not match the data indicated in the license or the approval.

The customs authority is required to promptly inform the relevant Ministry about the suspension of the customs procedure and temporary seizure of goods, and to specify the reasons for this. However, the very control of the export, import, transit and stockpiling of controlled goods should follow the provisions of the Rulebook on the Manner of Performance of Actions and Measures in the Control Procedure of an Accepted Declaration²⁹.

The Ministry of Interior performs the control and oversight of the transport and transit of arms and military equipment, arms and ammunition, as well as explosive substances across the state border and within the territory of the Republic of Serbia, in road and railway traffic, and in accordance with the following regulations:

- Law on the Protection of the State Border³⁰;
- Law on Arms and Ammunition³¹;
- Law on Explosive Substances, Inflammable Liquids and Gases³²;
- Law on Transport of Dangerous Cargo³³;
- Law on the Railway³⁴;
- Law on Road Transportation³⁵;
- Law on Environmental Protection³⁶;

It should be noted that legal entities and entrepreneurs who engage in exports and imports of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, arms brokering and technical assistance, transport and transit of such goods are bound by the Law to allow the bodies in charge of oversight and control to carry out inspections, during all stages of transfer, transport, transit and stockpiling. In the case of disappearance or damage of goods while in the care of a person who participates in the transfer of such goods, or who acquires and stockpiles the goods, the damage or the disappearance must be reported to the relevant Ministry within 24 hours of the damage or disappearance. The person engaging in the transfer of goods (importer, exporter, arms broker, owner or other user) shall keep documentation on the transfers of such goods for a period of at least ten years.

In accordance with the Law, the relevant Ministry has established its own database that is regularly updated by using a specially designed multi-user computer application. The database is designed to contain information relevant for the system of export-import control of international transfers of controlled goods in the form and format required by the defined annual and regional arms export reports and by the UN SALW and conventional weapons report.

29 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 53/04 and 95/07.

30 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 97/08.

31 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 9/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 44/98, 39/03, 85/05, and 101/05-other law.

32 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 44/77, 45/85, 18/89 and the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 53/93, 67/93, 48/94 and 101/05.

33 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 88/10.

34 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 38/91, 41/91 - corr., 53/93, 67/93 and 48/94.

35 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 46/95 and 66/01.

36 "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 66/91, 83/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 44/95 – other law, and 53/95.



IV STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

SECTION 1:

LIST OF ENTITIES REGISTERED FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT, ARMS BROKERING, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN 2013

The list of entities registered for export and import of arms and military equipment in 2013 includes persons who registered for the first time for such activities (newly registered entities), as well as persons who registered again (re-registered) during the course of 2013. Re-registration of persons registered in 2008 took place chronologically, depending on the date of registration and expiry of the legally stipulated period of five (5) years of validity of the Decision based on which the companies were entered in the Register of Entities Who may Perform Exports and Imports of Arms and Military Equipment, Arms Brokering and Technical Assistance.

This reporting year has brought some change. Namely, with the entry into force of the Law on Export and Import of Dual Use Goods ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 95/13) – as of 8th November 2013 – there is no longer a legal requirement of registration of legal entities to perform exports and imports of dual-use goods. Thus, from that date onwards the Register keeps only records about companies registered for exports and imports of arms and military equipment.

In 2013, twenty-two (22) new legal entities were entered in the Register, and nine (9) were re-registered. According to the legal definition, among the entities registered and re-registered in 2013, limited liability companies prevail (27 companies), accounting for 87.1% of the total number of registered entities, while the number of holding companies (3) and institutes (1) is considerably lower (9.7 % and 3.2 % respectively).

According to the type of ownership of the entities registered and re-registered as of 31st December 2013, private ownership dominates with 80.7%, while the proportion of social and mixed enterprises is 3.2% each, and, finally, state-owned companies make up 12.9%.

According to the origin of the founding capital of the registered and re-registered entities, as of 31 December 2013, domestic capital prevails with 93.5%, followed by foreign capital with 6.5%

In line with the criteria established by the Law on Accounting and Audit ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 46/06, 111/09, 99/11-other law and 62/13-other), three (3) large, three (3) medium, and 25 (twenty-five) small legal entities were entered in the Register of Entities Licensed to Perform Exports and Imports of Arms and Military Equipment. Their respective shares in the total number of registered entities are 9.7% - large entities, 9.7% - medium entities, and 80.6% - small entities.

Table No. 1: Registration Decisions broken down by the type of goods

TYPE OF CONTROLLED GOODS	NUMBER OF ISSUED DECISIONS IN 2013	%
Weapons and military equipment	8	25.8
Dual-use goods ³⁷	4	12.9
Weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods ³⁸	19	61.3
Total:	31	100

Source: Register of entities registered for transfers of controlled goods

SECTION 2:

DATA ON ISSUED EXPORT LICENSES FOR AME, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

In 2013, **377 licenses** for export of arms and military equipment (AME) were issued, with a total value of **US\$ 768.08 million**³⁹. In comparison with 2012, the total number of issued licenses **increased** by approximately **3.01%**, and the total value of issued licenses increased by **US\$ 308.68 million** (or about **66.96%**).

AME were exported to buyers in 67 countries, which means that the market increased by six (6) countries, in comparison with 2012. Arms brokers mediated in the export of weapons and military equipment in 29 countries (i.e. 43.28% of the total number of destinations were not end-user countries).

According to the number of issued licenses, the following destinations turned out to be the most attractive: **Bulgaria** (35), the **United States of America** (33), **Montenegro** (22), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (17), **Cyprus** (16), **St. Kitts and Nevis** (15), **Romania** (13) and **Azerbaijan** (12). 162 licenses were issued for these 8 destinations in 2013, and they account for 42.97% of the total number of AME export licenses issued in this period.

In the 2005-2013 period⁴⁰ a total of 3,064 AME export licenses were issued. See Graph No. 1.

In terms of value, the most important export destinations in 2013 were: the **United States of America** (US\$ 382.20 mil. or ca 49.76%), **Cyprus** (US\$ 102.93 mil. or ca 13.40%), **Bangladesh** (US\$ 44.82, or ca 5.84%), the **United Kingdom** (US\$ 28.93, or ca 3.77%), **Azerbaijan** (US\$ 25.36 mil. or cca 3.30%), **Bulgaria** (US\$ 17.52 or ca 2.28%), **Canada** (US\$ 17.37, or ca 2.26%), and **Algeria** (US\$ 15.37 or ca 2%).

The total value of exports for the first eight (8) destinations was US\$ 634.51 million, which makes 82.61% of the total value of issued licenses for arms and military equipment in 2013. The value of exports for all other destinations amounts to approximately US\$ 133.57 million, or, around 17.39% of the total value of issued AME licenses in 2013. See Graph No. 6

In terms of the value of exports in 2013, and in the five-year period 2009-2013, the most important export destination was the **United States of America**.

In the period 2005 - 2013⁴¹ the total value of issued AME export licenses amounts to US\$ 4,225.83. For comparative values of AME exports and imports, broken down by years see Graph No. 2.

³⁷ Until 8th November 2013.

³⁸ The share of dual-use goods transferred until 8th November 2013.

³⁹ Shown in millions of US dollars, hereinafter referred to as US\$.

⁴⁰ Data refer to the period 31st March 2005 to 31st December 2013. The jurisdiction over arms and military equipment export control was transferred in March 2005 from a military authority (then Ministry of Defense) to a civil authority (then Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro). It is since then that the register and database on issued, denied and revoked licenses has been kept.

⁴¹ Ibid.

SECTION 3:

DATA ON ISSUED IMPORT LICENSES FOR AME, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

In 2013, **152 AME import licenses** were issued, in the total amount of **US\$ 53.95 million**. In comparison with 2012, the total **number of issued licenses increased** (by approximately **0.66%**), while the total value of issued licenses increased by **US\$ 10.78 million (by about 24.97%)**.

AME were imported from 28 countries, which means that the market reduced by six (6) destinations in comparison with 2012 (around 17.65%), while arms brokers mediated in the import of weapons and military equipment from 11 destinations (i.e. 39.29% of the total number of import destinations were not countries of origin, i.e. producers).

In 2013 **most licenses** were issued for the following destinations: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (23), **the United States of America** (15), **Bulgaria** (13), **Czech Republic** (12) and **Germany** (11). These five (5) destinations account for 74 import licenses, making up 48.68% of the total number of import licenses issued in this period, indicating a high level of imports from a small number of countries.

In the 2005-2013 period⁴² a total of 1,255 AME import licenses were issued. See Graph No. 1.

In terms of value, the main import destinations in this period were: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 9.91 mil. or ca 18.37%), **France** (US\$ 8.08 mil. or ca 14.98%), **Bulgaria** (US\$ 6.29 million or ca 11.66%), **Russian Federation** (US\$ 5.42 or ca 10.05%), **the United States of America** (US\$ 4.94 mil. or ca 9.16%), **Belgium** (US\$ 3.10 million or ca 5.75%), **Poland** (US\$ 2.64 mil. or ca 4.89%) and **the United Kingdom** (US\$ 2.35 mil. or ca 4.36%).

The total value of international import deals for the first eight (8) destinations amounts to US\$ 42.73 mil., which makes up around 79.20 % of the value of all licenses issued in this period. Imports from all remaining destinations amount to US\$ 11.22 million, or ca 20.80% of the total value of issued import licenses.

When we look at the total value of issued AME import licenses, the key destination is **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, as in the previous two years. Arms imports from Bosnia and Herzegovina make up 18.37% of the total value of import licenses issued, while those from **France** amount to 14.98%, and those from **Bulgaria** around 11.66%. See Graph No. 7.

In the period 2005 - 2013⁴³ the total value of AME import licenses amounts to US\$ 547.92 mil. See Graph No. 2.

SECTION 4:

DATA ON ISSUED EXPORT LICENSES FOR DUG, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

In 2013, **three (3) licenses** were issued for export of dual-use goods (DUG), in the value of **US\$ 0.10 million**. In comparison with 2012, the total **number of issued licenses decreased by 33.33%**, while the total value of issued licenses is lower by **US\$ 4.08 million (around 97.61%)**.

Dual-use export licenses were issued for two (2) destinations, which in comparison with 2012 means that the market reduced by three countries. Export licenses were issued for the following destinations: **Montenegro** (2)

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

and **Macedonia** (1). Arms brokers did not take part in exports of dual-use (i.e. both destinations were also end-user countries).

In the period 2005 – 2013,⁴⁴ 27 licenses were issued for DUG exports. See Graph No. 8.

The most important export destination in terms of the value of issued licenses is **Macedonia**. The contracted exports of DUG to this destination amounts to around **US\$ 99.24%** of the total value of issued licenses for exports of DUG from the Republic of Serbia. See Graph No. 13.

The most important export destination in terms of the number of issued licenses is **Montenegro**. According to the value of issued licenses exports to this destination make **0.76%** of the total exports of DUG contracted by the Republic of Serbia.

SECTION 5:

DATA ON ISSUED IMPORT LICENSES FOR DUG, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

In 2013, a total of **90 import licenses** for dual-use goods were issued, in the total amount of **US\$ 11.33 million**. In comparison with 2012, the total **number of issued licenses decreased** by **28%**, while the total value of issued licenses reduced by **US\$ 12.57 million (around 52.59%)**.

DUG were imported from 17 countries, which means that the market reduced by three (3) destinations in comparison with 2012 (around 15%), while arms brokers mediated in the import of dual-use goods from 15 destinations. This means that the DUG import deals were made with countries that were not the countries of origin, i.e. the producers of DUG.

Most licenses were issued for imports from: **the United States of America** (21), **Germany** (21), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (10), **Austria** (6) and **Slovenia** (5). The number of import licenses, issued for the above-mentioned five (3) countries is 63, or 70% of the total number of issued import licenses and shows a high concentration of imports from several countries.

In the period 2005 – 2013⁴⁵ 461 DUG import license was issued. See Graph No. 8.

In terms of value, the most important import destinations were: **France** (US\$ 3.48 million or around 30.71%), **Austria** (US\$ 2.06 mil., or around 18.18%), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 1.80 million or 15.89%), **Slovenia** (US\$ 0.98 million or 8.65%), and **Singapore** (US\$ 0.60 million or 5.30%), which account for US\$ 8.92 million or 78.73% of the value of all issued import licenses, while the value of imports from other 12 destinations makes around 21.27%. See Graph No. 14.

SECTION 6:

DATA ON ACTUAL EXPORTS AGAINST AME EXPORT LICENSES, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

This section contains data on actual exports against AME export licenses issued in 2013 (see Section 2) and actual exports against licenses issued in 2012 but valid during 2013, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

Total actual AME exports amounted to **US\$ 231.99 million**. In terms of the value of issued licenses, actual exports in 2013 make up **30.20%** of the total value. In comparison with 2012 the **value of exports increased by US\$ 78.30 million (around 50.95%)**, while the percentage of the utilization of issued licenses decreased from 33.41% to 30.20%. For a comparative overview of the approved and used export licenses broken down by years, see Graph No. 4.

The highest value of actual exports was to: **the United States of America** (US\$ 64.63 million or 27.86%), **Bangladesh** (US\$ 26.79 million or 11.55%), **Azerbaijan** (US\$ 23.50 million or 10.13%), **Algeria** (US\$ 12.33 million or 5.31%), **Bulgaria** (US\$ 9.20 million or 3.97%), **Kenya** (US\$ 8.95 million or 3.86%), **Iraq** (US\$ 8.41 million or 3.63%), and **Marshall Islands** (US\$ 6.87 million or 2.96%). AME exports to these five countries amount to US\$ 160.68 million, or 69.26% of the total AME exports in 2013.

Between 2005 and 2013,⁴⁶ the total value of used AME export licenses amounts to US\$ 1,307.98 million. This period saw a considerable surplus in international trade of AME, amounting to the cumulative sum of US\$ 1.043,63 million, which points at a large potential of the Serbian defence industry. Export growth trends have constantly exceeded the AME import growth rates in the observed period. In 2013 the highest balance of trade surplus was achieved since the introduction of civilian controls in this area, and amounted to US\$ 204.48 million. See Graph No. 3.

SECTION 7:

DATA ON ACTUAL IMPORTS AGAINST ISSUED AME IMPORT LICENSES, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

This section contains data on actual imports against AME import licenses issued in 2013 (see Section 3) and actual imports against licenses issued in 2012 but valid during 2013, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

Total actual imports amounted to **US\$ 27.51 million**. In terms of the value of issued licenses, actual imports in 2013 make up around **50.99%** of the total value. In comparison with 2012, the **value of imports increased by US\$ 19.03 million (around 224.41%)**, while the percentage of the utilization of issued licenses increased from around 19.64% to around 50.99%. For a comparative overview of the approved and used import licenses broken down by years, see Graph No. 5.

The highest value of actual imports of AME in 2013 was created by imports from: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$ 4.32 million or 15.70% of the total imports), **the United States of America** (US\$ 3.97 million or 14.43% of the total imports), **Russian Federation** (US\$ 3.88 million or 14.10% of the entire imports), **Bulgaria** (US\$ 3.19 million or 11.60% of the entire imports), **Poland** (US\$ 2.73 million or 9.92% of the total imports), **Slovak Republic** (US\$ 1.81 million or 6.58% of the total imports), **Slovenia** (US\$ 1.41 million or 5.13% of the total imports), and **Montenegro** (US\$ 0.76 million or 8.96% of the total imports). AME imports from these eight countries amount to US\$ 22.40 million or else 81.42% of AME imports in 2013.

Between 2005 and 2013,⁴⁷ the total value of used AME import licenses amounts to US\$ 264.35 million. In this period, the total exports manifoldly exceeded the total imports of the goods along with constant surplus in international transfers of AME. See Graph No. 3.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

SECTION 8:

DATA ON ACTUAL EXPORTS AGAINST ISSUED DUG EXPORT LICENSES, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

This section contains data on actual exports against DUG export licenses issued in 2013 (see Section 4) and actual exports against licenses issued in 2012 but valid during 2013, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

In 2013, **the actual exports** against issued DUG export licenses amounted to **US\$ 0.02 million**, or **16.95%** of the approved exports amounting to **US\$ 0.10 million**.

The **highest value** of actual exports was the export of DUG to **Bosnia and Herzegovina (US\$ 0.02 million)**, which makes almost total actual exports of dual-use goods in 2013.

Between 2005 and 2013,⁴⁸ the total value of used DUG export licenses amounts to US\$ 4.57 million. This period saw a deficit in international transfers of dual-use goods, in the amount of US\$ 46.51 million. See Graph No. 10.

SECTION 9:

DATA ON ACTUAL IMPORTS AGAINST ISSUED DUG IMPORT LICENSES, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

This section contains data on actual imports against DUG import licenses issued in 2013 (see Section 5) and actual imports against licenses issued in 2012 but valid during 2013, which have not been used or have been partly used in the year of issue.

In 2013 total actual imports against DUG import licenses amounted to **US\$ 5.10 million**, which makes **45.01%** of the approved exports in the value of **US\$ 11.33 million**.

The **highest value** of actual imports of dual-use goods in 2013 was generated by imports from: **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (US\$1.31 million or 25.69%), **Slovenia** (US\$ 0.98 mil. or 19.22%), **France** (US\$ 0.57 million or 11.18%), **the United States of America** (US\$ 0.44 million or 8.63%) and the **Czech Republic** (US\$ 0.37 million or 7.25%). The share of dual-use imports of DUG in 2013 from the above-mentioned five destinations is 3.67 % or else US\$ 71.96 million.

Between 2005 and 2013,⁴⁹ the total value of used DUG import licenses amounts to US\$ 51.08 million. This period reveals scarce exports of dual-use goods (8.95%), which shows a lack of major producers in this area. See Graph No. 10.

SECTION 10:

DATA ON DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR AME EXPORT LICENSES, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

In 2013, four applications for export of arms and military equipment to Saudi Arabia and one application for export of arms and military equipment to Belize were denied. The exports were intended for a final user in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

48 Ibid.

49 Ibid.

SECTION 11:

DATA ON *DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR AME IMPORT LICENSES*, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY AME NCL

In 2013 four applications for import of arms and military equipment were denied, from the following countries: the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Belarus, and the Czech Republic. The denied applications were related to import of goods intended for export to Saudi Arabia.

SECTION 12:

DATA ON *DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR DUG EXPORT LICENSES*, BY EXPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

There were no denials or revoked licenses for export of dual-use goods in 2013.

SECTION 13:

DATA ON *DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR DUG IMPORT LICENSES*, BY IMPORT DESTINATION, BROKEN DOWN BY DUG NCL

There were no denials or revoked licenses for import of dual-use goods in 2013.





V APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL CONTROL LISTS

APPENDIX 1.1: EXTRACT FROM THE NATIONAL CONTROL LIST OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT (*"OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF RS", NO. 90/2013*)

1. Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 14.5 mm or less and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
2. Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 14.5 mm, projectors and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
3. Ammunition and fuse setting devices, and specially designed components therefor.
4. Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
5. Fire control and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
6. Ground vehicles and their components.
7. Chemical or biological toxic agents, "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials.
8. "Energetic materials", and related substances.
9. Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels.
10. "Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use.
11. Electronic equipment "spaceships", not specified elsewhere on the National AME Control List, as follows, and specially designed components for the same.
12. High-velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment and special components.

13. Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components.
14. Specialised equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by items 1 or 2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
15. Imaging or counter-measure equipment specially designed for military use and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
16. Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by items 1 to 4, 6, 9, 10, 12 or 19.
17. Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', with their specially designed components.
18. Production equipment and components.
19. Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor.
20. Cryogenic and superconductive equipment, as well as specially designed components and accessories therefor.
21. "Software".
22. "Technology".
23. Security and police equipment.

APPENDIX 1.2: STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL CONTROL LIST OF DUAL-USE GOODS

("OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF RS", NO. 20/2013)

Technical categories:

- 0** – Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment
- 1** – Special materials and related equipment
- 2** – Materials processing
- 3** – Electronics
- 4** – Computers
- 5** – Telecommunications and "information security"
- 6** – Sensors and lasers
- 7** – Navigation and avionics
- 8** – Marine
- 9** – Aerospace and propulsion

Groups:

- A** - Equipment, systems and components
- B** - Production and test equipment
- C** - Materials
- D** - Software
- E** - Technology

Multilateral and unilateral control regimes:

- 000 - 099 - Wassenaar Arrangement
- 100 -199 - Missile technology control regime
- 200 - 299 - Nuclear suppliers group
- 300 - 399 - Australia group
- 400 - 499 - Chemical Weapons Convention
- 500 - 599 - Reserved
- 600 - 699 - Reserved
- 700 - 799 - Reserved
- 800 - 899 - Reserved
- 900 - 999 - Unilateral control regimes

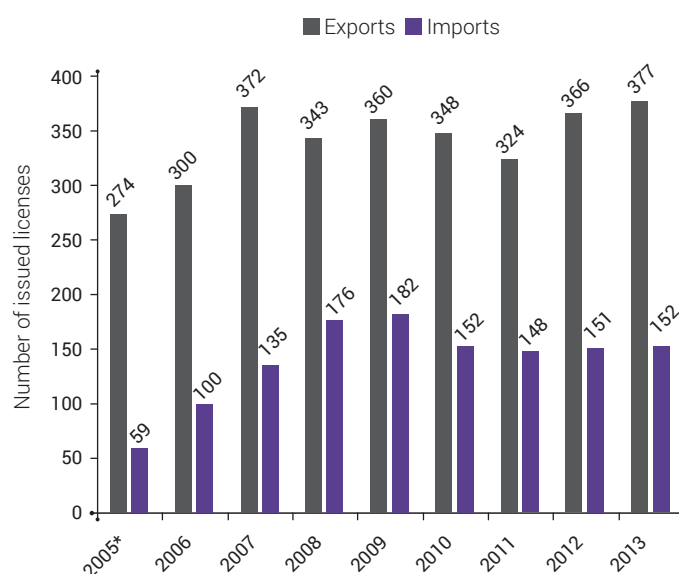
For example, **gravity meters (gravimeters)** are classified under EU List category **6A007**.

This means that gravimeters belong to the technical category **6 – Sensors and lasers, A group - Equipment, systems and components**, and that they are controlled by **Wassenaar Arrangement**.

APPENDIX 2: GRAPHS - Graphical presentation of international transfers of AME and DUG

Graph No. 1: Number of issued AME export and import licenses from 2005 to 2013

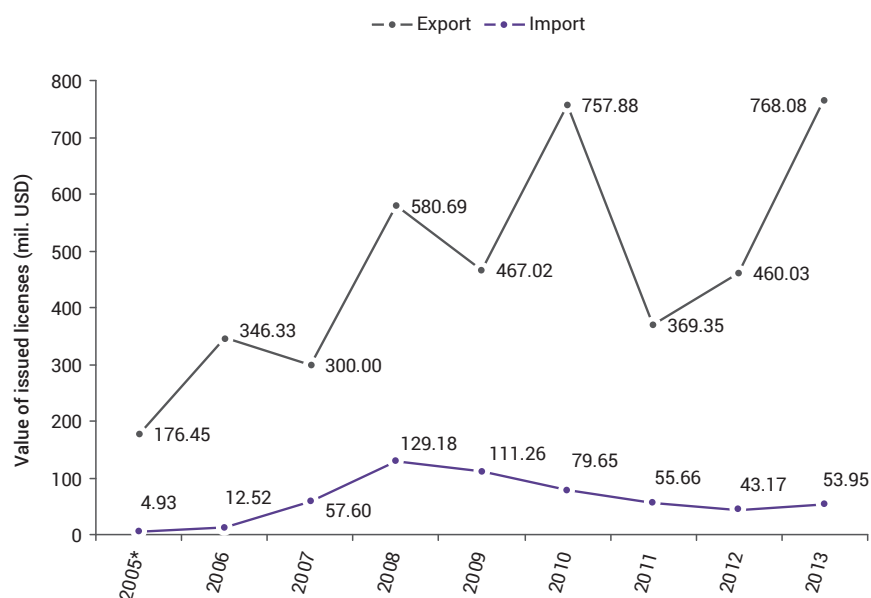
	YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	2005*	274	59
2	2006	300	100
3	2007	372	135
4	2008	343	176
5	2009	360	182
6	2010	348	152
7	2011	324	148
8	2012	366	151
9	2013	377	152
	Total	3,064	1,255



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 2: Value of issued AME export and import licenses from 2005 to 2013 (in million USD)

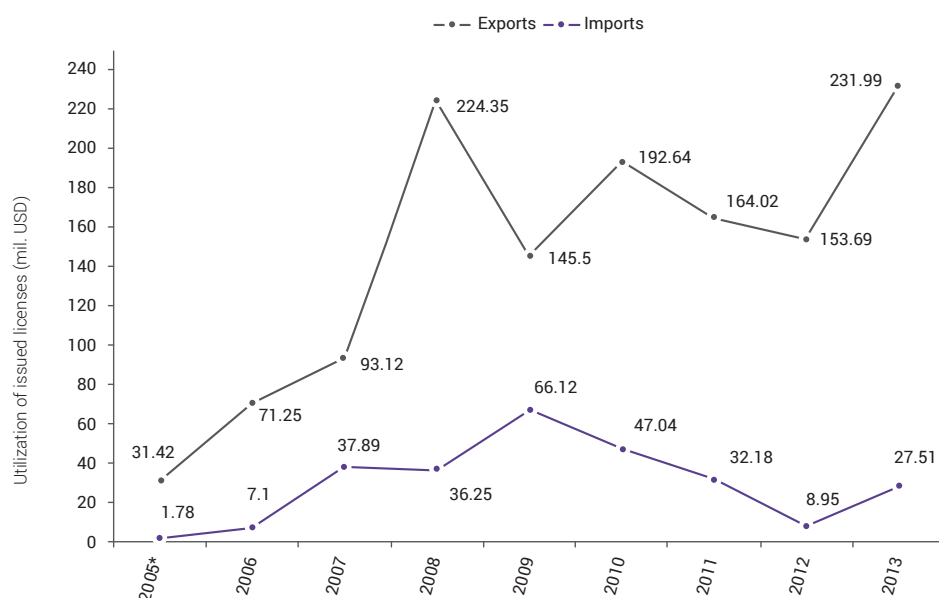
APPROVED [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	IMPORT	EXPORT
1	2005*	4.93	176.45
2	2006	12.52	346.33
3	2007	57.60	300.00
4	2008	129.18	580.69
5	2009	111.26	467.02
6	2010	79.65	757.88
7	2011	55.66	369.35
8	2012	43.17	460.03
9	2013	53.95	768.08
	Total	547.92	4,225.83



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 3: Utilization of AME export and import licenses between 2005 to 2013 (in million USD)

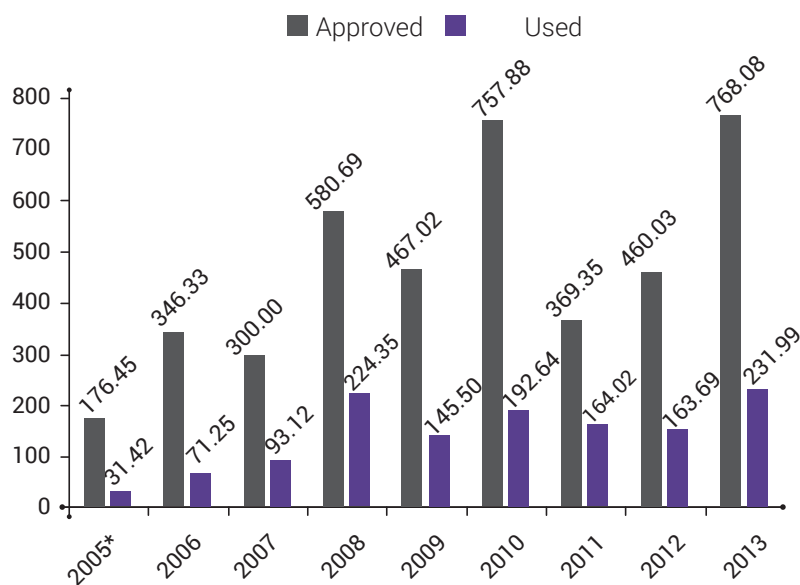
USED LICENSES [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	IMPORT	EXPORT
1	2005*	1.78	31.42
2	2006	7.10	71.25
3	2007	37.89	93.12
4	2008	36.25	224.35
5	2009	66.12	145.50
6	2010	47.04	192.64
7	2011	32.18	164.02
8	2012	8.48	153.69
9	2013	27.51	231.99
	Total	264.35	1.307.98



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

**Graph No. 4: Comparative overview of approved and used AME export licenses between 2005 to 2013
(in million USD)**

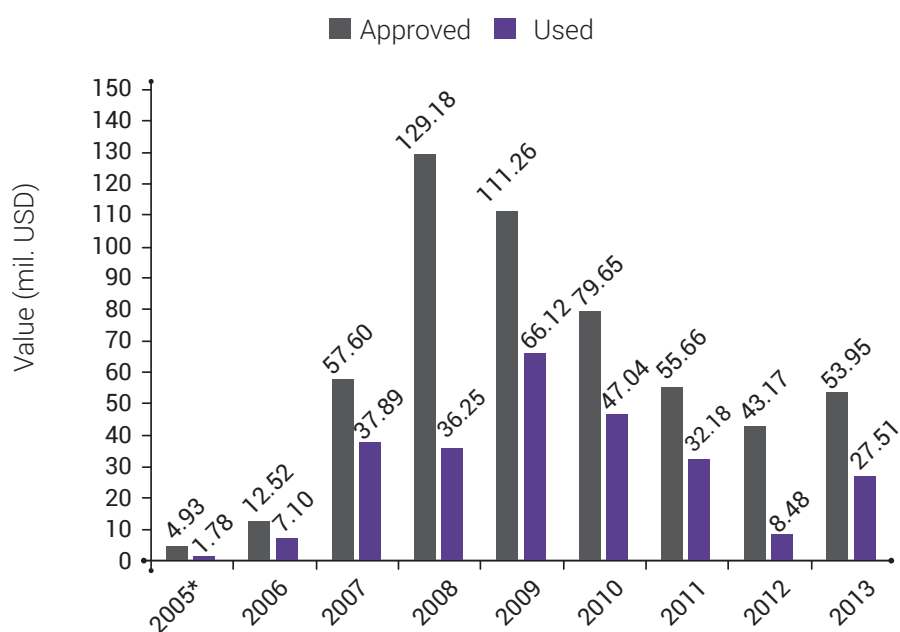
AME EXPORTS [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	APPROVED	USED
1	2005*	176.45	31.42
2	2006	346.33	71.25
3	2007	300.00	93.12
4	2008	580.69	224.35
5	2009	467.02	145.50
6	2010	757.88	192.64
7	2011	369.35	164.02
8	2012	460.03	163.69
9	2013	768.08	231.99
	Total	4,225.83	1,307.98



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 5: Comparative overview of approved and used AME import licenses between 2005 to 2013 (in million USD)

AME IMPORTS [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	APPROVED	USED
1	2005*	4.93	1.78
2	2006	12.52	7.10
3	2007	57.60	37.89
4	2008	129.18	36.25
5	2009	111.26	66.12
6	2010	79.65	47.04
7	2011	55.66	32.18
8	2012	43.17	8.48
9	2013	53.95	27.51
	Total	547.92	264.35



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 6: AME export destinations in 2013 (broken down by the value of issued licenses)

	EXPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES [USD]	%
1	United States of America	382,204,432.15	50
2	Cyprus	102,930,877.37	13
3	Bangladesh	44,822,480.06	6
4	United Kingdom	28,928,925.42	4
5	Azerbaijan	25,359,443.82	3
6	Bulgaria	17,518,917.32	2
7	Canada	17,373,839.76	2
8	Algeria	15,366,540.09	2
	All other destinations	133,574,465.77	17
	Total	768,079,921.76	100



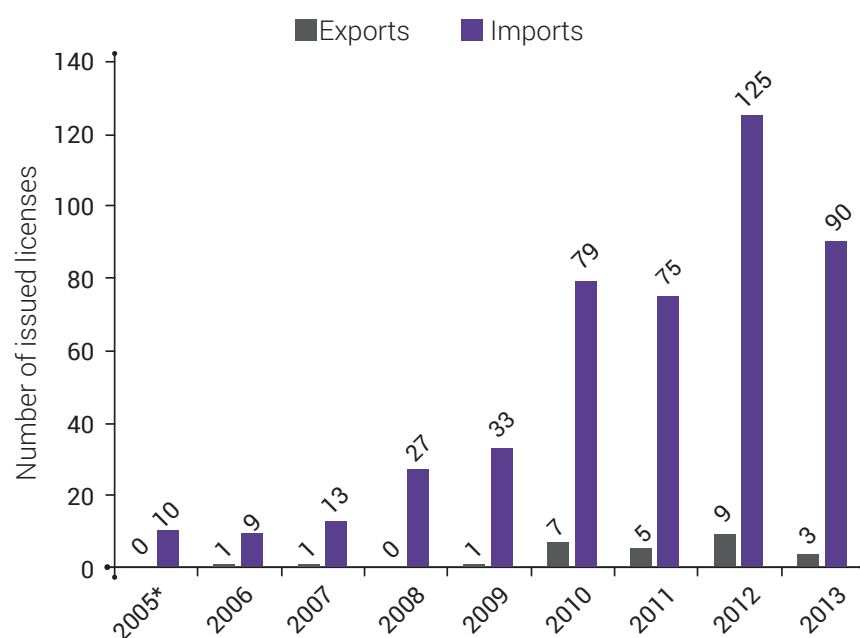
Graph No. 7: AME import destinations in 2013 (broken down by the value of issued licenses)

	EXPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES [USD]	%
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,911,816.31	18
2	France	8,079,744.47	15
3	Bulgaria	6,288,530.34	12
4	Russian Federation	5,417,502.69	10
5	United States of America	4,937,692.32	9
6	Belgium	3,097,433.20	6
7	Poland	2,640,066.40	5
8	United Kingdom	2,348,487.66	4
	All other destinations	11,227,668.94	21
	Total	53,948,942.33	100



Graph No. 8: Number of issued DUG export and import licenses from 2005 to 2013

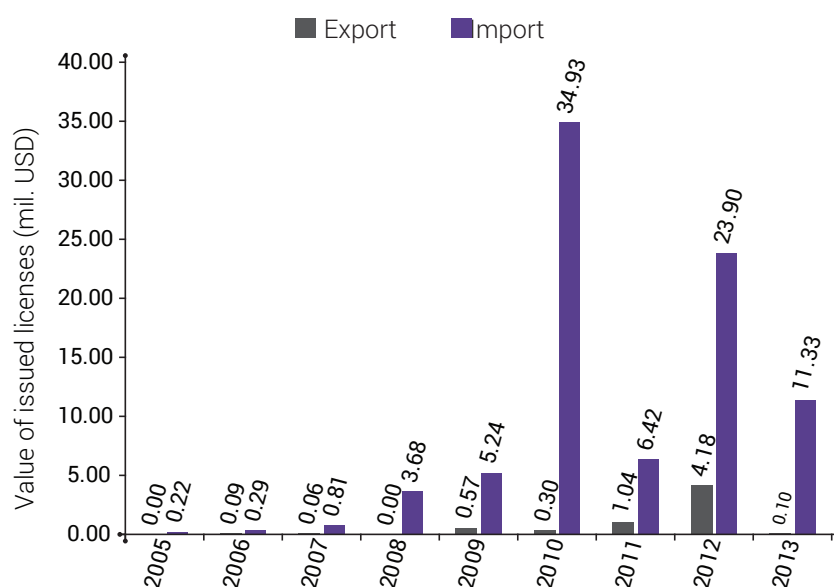
	Year	Export	Import
1	2005*	0	10
2	2006	1	9
3	2007	1	13
4	2008	0	27
5	2009	1	33
6	2010	7	79
7	2011	5	75
8	2012	9	125
9	2013	3	90
	Total	27	461



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 9: The value of issued DUG export and import licenses from 2005 to 2013 (in million USD)

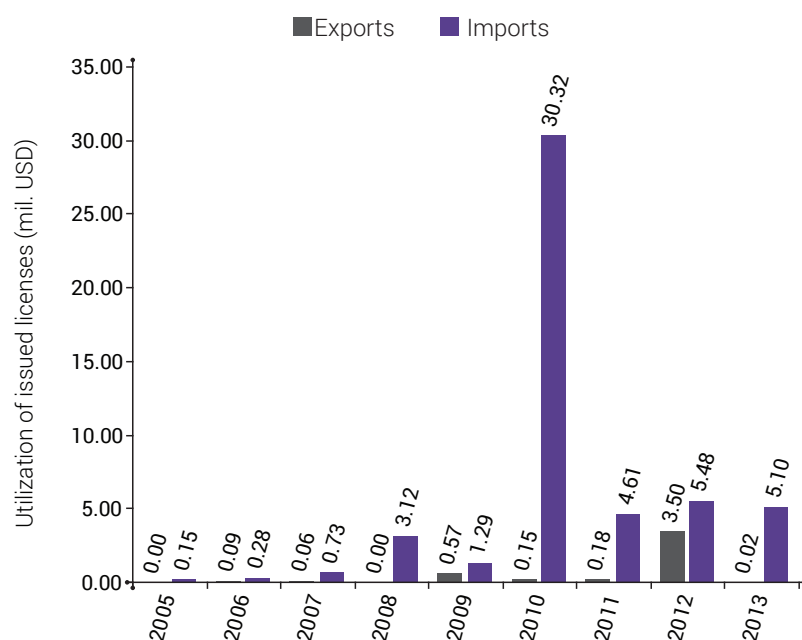
APPROVED [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	2005*	0.00	0.22
2	2006	0.09	0.29
3	2007	0.06	0.81
4	2008	0.00	3.68
5	2009	0.57	5.24
6	2010	0.30	34.93
7	2011	1.04	6.42
8	2012	4.18	23.90
9	2013	0.10	11.33
	Total	6.34	86.82



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No.10: Utilization of DUG export and import licenses between 2005 to 2013 (in million USD)

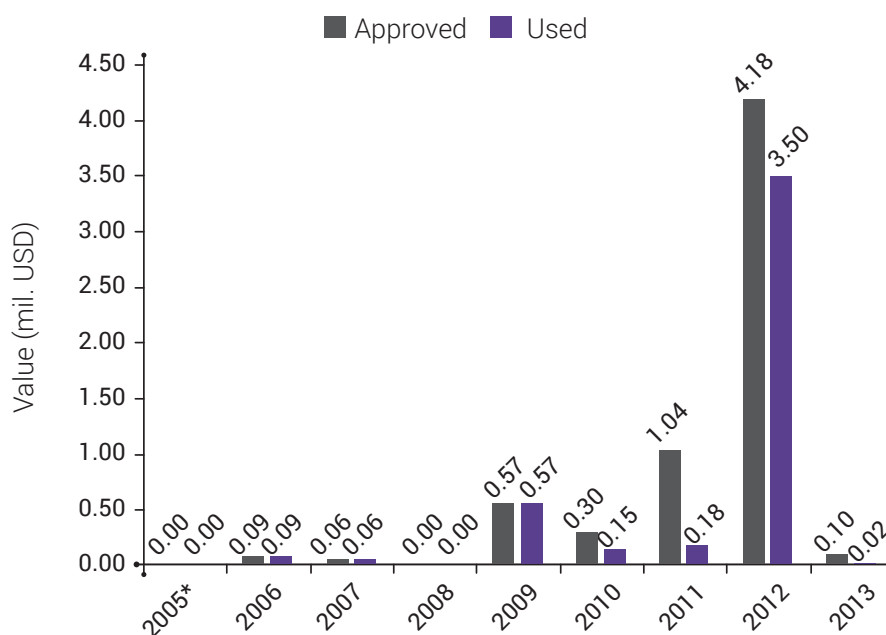
USED LICENSES [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	2005*	0.00	0.15
2	2006	0.09	0.28
3	2007	0.06	0.73
4	2008	0.00	3.12
5	2009	0.57	1.29
6	2010	0.15	30.32
7	2011	0.18	4.61
8	2012	3.50	5.48
9	2013	0.02	5.10
	Total	4.57	51.08



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 11: Comparative overview of approved and used DUG export licenses between 2005 to 2013 (in million USD)

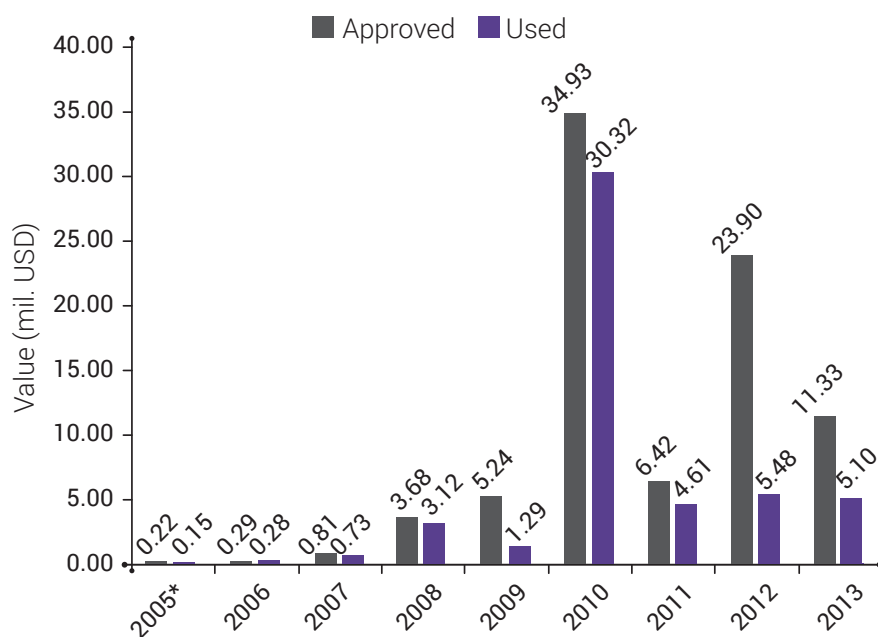
DUG EXPORTS [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	APPROVED	USED
1	2005*	0.00	0.00
2	2006	0.09	0.09
3	2007	0.06	0.06
4	2008	0.00	0.00
5	2009	0.57	0.57
6	2010	0.30	0.15
7	2011	1.04	0.18
8	2012	4.18	3.50
9	2013	0.10	0.02
	Total	6.34	4.57



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 12: Comparative overview of approved and used DUG import licenses between 2005 to 2013 (in million USD)

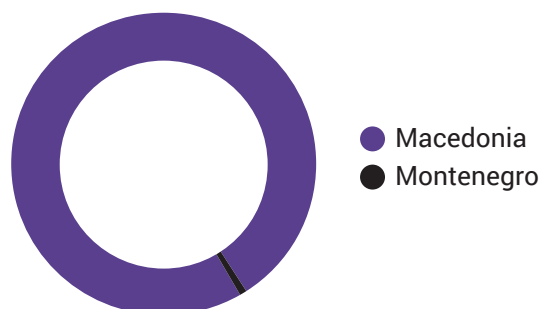
DUG IMPORTS [MILLION USD]			
	YEAR	APPROVED	USED
1	2005*	0.22	0.15
2	2006	0.29	0.28
3	2007	0.81	0.73
4	2008	3.68	3.12
5	2009	5.24	1.29
6	2010	34.93	30.32
7	2011	6.42	4.61
8	2012	23.90	5.48
9	2013	11.33	5.10
	Total	86.82	51.08



* For 2005, the Report covers only the licenses issued from 31st March (when the Ministry of International Economic Relations of Serbia and Montenegro took over the mandate from the Ministry of Defense) till the end of the year.

Graph No. 13: DUG export destinations in 2013 (broken down by the value of issued licenses)

	EXPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES [USD]	%
1	Macedonia	102,877.20	99
2	Montenegro	783.21	1
	Total	103,660.41	100



Graph No. 14: DUG import destinations in 2013 (broken down by the value of issued licenses)

	IMPORT DESTINATION	VALUE OF ISSUED LICENSES [USD]	%
1	France	3,483,188.64	31
2	Austria	2,056,134.39	18
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,801,190.38	16
4	Slovenia	983,828.21	9
5	Singapore	600,000.00	5
6	United States of America	423,535.45	4
	All other destinations	1,986,169.73	18
	Total	11,334,046.80	100



APPENDIX 3: ANNEXES – Tables with statistical data on international transfers of AME and DUG

ANNEX 1

LIST OF LEGAL ENTITIES REGISTERED FOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF ARMS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND DUAL-USE GOODS, AS WELL AS FOR ARMS BROKERING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN 2013¹

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
1.	ORACLE DOO	BELGRADE
2.	EDEPRO DOO	BELGRADE
3.	BEATRONIC SUPPLY DOO	BELGRADE
4.	SMARTCAP IT SOLUTIONS DOO	BELGRADE
5.	FIN-LEKS DOO	BELGRADE
6.	PRVA PETOLETKA - PROMET AD – IN RECONSTRUCTION	TRSTENIK
7.	DOO ROMAX TRADE	NOVI SAD
8.	ARROW ECS DOO	BELGRADE
9.	UM-MERKATA DOO	ŠABAC
10.	MILITARIA DOO	BELGRADE
11.	INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO	BELGRADE
12.	IMP-TELEKOMUNIKACIJE DOO	BELGRADE
13.	IMP-RAČUNARSKI SISTEMI DOO	BELGRADE
14.	MTT AERO C&RT DOO	BELGRADE
15.	TECHNICALLY REPRODUCT DOO	ČAČAK
16.	AE4S PROFESIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
17.	JAPI COM DOO	NOVI SAD
18.	PREDUZEĆE EVROKOMERC DOO	BRUS
19.	TOPFORSAGE DOO	BELGRADE
20.	DOO TROGLAV	TEMERIN
21.	TIM ZA TAKTIČKI TRENING DOO	BELGRADE-OBRENOVAC
22.	OBLAK TEHNOLOGIJE DOO	BELGRADE

1. With entry into force of the Law on Export and Import of Dual Use Goods ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 95/13), as of 8th November 2013 there is no longer a legal requirement of the Ministry to register legal entities to perform exports and imports of dual-use goods.

Annex 1.1 LIST OF LEGAL ENTITIES REGISTERED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF ARMS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND DUAL-USE GOODS AS OF 31ST DECEMBER 2013²

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
1.	JUGOIMPORT-SDPR JP	BELGRADE
2.	ZASTAVA ORUŽJE AD	KRAGUJEVAC
3.	METEOR- STILL DOO	KRAGUJEVAC
4.	KRUŠIK AD	VALJEVO
5.	KOMPANIJA INTERNATIONAL CG DP- in reconstruction	BELGRADE
6.	MILAN BLAGOJEVIĆ-NAMENSKA AD	LUČANI
7.	PROIZVODNJA MILE DRAGIĆ DOO	ZRENJANIN
8.	BETRAM EKSPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
9.	KIPAL EXPORT DOO	BELGRADE
10.	MIKRO DOO	BELGRADE
11.	BELOM DOO	BELGRADE
12.	PRVA ISKRA NAMENSKA PROIZVODNJA AD	BARIČ
13.	PRVI PARTIZAN AD	UŽICE
14.	COFIS DOO EXPORT- IMPORT	BELGRADE
15.	PMC INŽENJERING DOO	BELGRADE
16.	REMONT-REMPROM DOO	ČAČAK
17.	BULLET DOO	BELGRADE
18.	SLOBODA AD	ČAČAK
19.	ATOM ELEKTRONIC DOO	BELGRADE
20.	ACORDA INTERNATIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
21.	TRAJAL KORPORACIJA AD	KRUŠEVAC
22.	YUGIT COMPANY DOO	BELGRADE
23.	ASTRA ITB DOO	BELGRADE
24.	J.N.J EXPORT-IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
25.	ELEKTRO INTEREX DOO	BELGRADE
26.	PATRIMONS DOO	BELGRADE
27.	METEL DOO	NOVI SAD
28.	GIM DOO	BELGRADE
29.	CAN-YU DOO	BELGRADE
30.	ČAJAVEC DOO	BELGRADE
31.	DDA-KOMERC DOO	LESKOVAC
32.	JUGOHEMIJA AD	BELGRADE
33.	TENEX & BOLDRINI DOO	SUBOTICA

2. Ступањем на снагу Закона о извозу и увозу робе двоструке намене („Службени гласник РС“, број 95/13) 8. новембра 2013. године престала је обавеза Министарства да региструје привредне субјекте за обављање спољне трговине робом двоструке намене.

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
34.	ORAO DOO	BELGRADE
35.	TROFEJ COMERCE DOO	BELGRADE
36.	SR ALEKS ARMOR NENAD ČAKIĆ PREDUZETNIK	BELGRADE, Mali Popović
37.	LIVNICA PRECIZNIH ODLIVAKA DOO	ADA
38.	UNI GLOBAL DOO	BELGRADE
39.	CALYPSO GROUP DOO	BELGRADE
40.	G2 MITCHELL ARMS DOO	BELGRADE
41.	RTC DOO	BELGRADE
42.	BAPS DOO	ZRENJANIN
43.	MAG ETROL DOO	BELGRADE
44.	CAPRIOLO DOO	BAČKA TOPOLA
45.	JOMIL DOO	BELGRADE, Bačevac
46.	DOO HUBERTUS PO	ADA
47.	SAVIHEM	BELGRADE
48.	SSB International Inter Trade DOO	BELGRADE
49.	GROF MBM DOO	PETROVAC NA MLAVI
50.	VIZUS DOO	BELGRADE
51.	SNAJPER DOO	BELGRADE
52.	METALIJA Export Import DOO	BELGRADE
53.	PAMPERO DOO	BELGRADE
54.	PUPIN-TELEKOM AD	BELGRADE
55.	BONUM INŽENJERING DOO	BELGRADE
56.	CATENA NET DOO	BELGRADE
57.	PROANALITIKA DOO	BELGRADE
58.	IVEX DOO	BELGRADE
59.	CPR IMPEKS DOO	BELGRADE
60.	DEX DOO	BELGRADE
61.	ČHORTAN Co DOO	BELGRADE
62.	TISAB DOO	BELGRADE
63.	BS – ITAL C.O.	BELGRADE
64.	SPORT DOO	UŽICE
65.	ADRIATIC STIFADO DOO	BELGRADE
66.	TEHNOREMONT DOO	TEMERIN
67.	DOO SUR TEC	ČAČAK
68.	BIN COMMERCE DOO	BELGRADE
69.	EI - OPEK AD	NIŠ
70.	NETSET GLOBAL SOLUTIONS DOO	BELGRADE
71.	IBIS - INSTRUMENTS DOO	BELGRADE
72.	AVIO GAMMA - PLUS DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
73.	INEX - LORIS AD	BELGRADE
74.	DOO MILOVIĆ - UNIVERZAL	VRBAS
75.	DEMAX EXPORT IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
76.	PARTIZAN ARMS DOO	BELGRADE
77.	INSTITUT ZA NUKLEARNE NAUKE VINČA	BELGRADE
78.	AD GALENIKA FITOFARMACIJA	BELGRADE
79.	MIL GROUP DOO	BELGRADE
80.	UČA INTERNATIONAL DOO	VRŠAC
81.	FARMALOGIST DOO	BELGRADE
82.	TELCOM DOO	BELGRADE
83.	AD RUDNIK I FLOTACIJA RUDNIK	RUDNIK
84.	CPS-CAD PROFESSIONAL SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
85.	TERI ENGINEERING DOO	BELGRADE
86.	PREDUZEĆE NOVOS DOO	BELGRADE
87.	SIMPO-DEKOR DOO	VRANJE
88.	SUPER HUNT DOO	LAJKOVAC
89.	INTERALIS CHEMICALS DOO	BELGRADE
90.	CENTROHEM DOO	STARA PAZOVA
91.	PUPIN TELEKOM DATAKOM DOO	BELGRADE
92.	JUGOELEKTRO TAD	BELGRADE
93.	DAM-MONT DOO	STENJEVAC, Dvorište
94.	SMATSA DOO	BELGRADE
95.	SUPER TANE DOO	SREMSKA KAMENICA
96.	DOO PROTECT ENG	UMKA
97.	JUVELA DOO	BELGRADE
98.	FLINT GROUP BALKAN DOO	GORNJI MILANOVAC
99.	KRUPNIK DOO	BELGRADE
100.	MRG EXPORT- IMPORT DOO	BELGRADE
101.	IRITEL AD BEOGRAD	BELGRADE
102.	MERIDIAN COMMUNICATIONS DOO	BELGRADE
103.	RUDNIK OLOVA I CINKA VELIKI MAJDAN DOO	LJUBOVIJA, Uzovica
104.	MAŠINOGRAĐNJA DOO	KIKINDA
105.	FAM AD- U RESTRUKTURIRANJU	KRUŠEVAC
106.	DAMIBA TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
107.	COMTRADE ITSS DOO	BELGRADE
108.	INTER-TRANS TRADE DOO	BELGRADE
109.	OZMOTEK DOO	BELGRADE
110.	HORIZON SYSTEMS PR.	PIROT
111.	ISCO DOO	ZRENJANIN

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
112.	DCP-HEMIGAL DOO	LESKOVAC
113.	KOMARČEVIĆ DOO	BELGRADE
114.	ZODAKS DOO	BELGRADE
115.	SZR ATELJE ENGRAVING ART	KRAGUJEVAC
116.	SIEMENS DOO	BELGRADE
117.	TRAYAL- HEM DOO	KRUŠEVAC
118.	ANMINI KOMERC DOO	BELGRADE
119.	DKS DOO	BELGRADE
120.	JUGOSCAN DOO	BELGRADE
121.	MAJKIĆ DOO	INĐIJA
122.	CRONY DOO	BELGRADE
123.	STARTER DOO	SUBOTICA, Palić
124.	UNI- HEM DOO	BELGRADE
125.	PRENDIS DOO	BELGRADE
126.	DEKRASYS-VORINS DOO	NOVI SAD
127.	ARSENAL-REM DOO	KRALJEVO
128.	S & T SERBIA DOO	BELGRADE
129.	ALEKS ARMOR DOO	BELGRADE, Popović
130.	CENTUM DOO	BELGRADE
131.	MASTER- SECURITY DOO	NIŠ
132.	ORUŽARNICA HUNTER DOO	BELGRADE
133.	KEFO DOO	BELGRADE
134.	PARACENTAR DOO	BELGRADE
135.	ELEKTRO - DATA DOO	BELGRADE
136.	TAGOR ELEKTRONIC DOO	NIŠ
137.	DEWACO DOO	BELGRADE
138.	LAB SYSTEMS SUPPORT DOO	BELGRADE
139.	ASSECO SEE DOO	BELGRADE
140.	EWE COMP DOO	BELGRADE
141.	KEMOIMPEX AD	BELGRADE
142.	INFORMATIKA AD	BELGRADE
143.	Milena Manojlović PR. Radnja za popravku industrijskih četki MANOJ-LOVIĆ	NIŠ
144.	SUPER LAB DOO	BELGRADE
145.	MUEHLBAUER DOO	BELGRADE
146.	BEOETNA DOO	BELGRADE
147.	ELTON CORPORATION DOO	BELGRADE
148.	DIREKCIJA IRS DOO	BELGRADE
149.	PPT NAMENSKA AD	TRSTENIK
150.	COMPACT LINE DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
151.	SAGA DOO	BELGRADE
152.	MC COMPANY DOO	BELGRADE
153.	LG HEMIJA DOO	BELGRADE
154.	COMING COMPUTER ENGINEERING DOO	BELGRADE
155.	KONCERN FARMAKOM M.B. DOO	ŠABAC
156.	SOVA NVISION DOO	BELGRADE
157.	HARDER DIGITAL SOVA AD	NIŠ
158.	TOMAGA DOO	BELGRADE
159.	VALKRE ARMOR SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
160.	ENERGODINAMIKA DOO	NOVI SAD
161.	AZIMUT DPS DOO	BELGRADE
162.	ORTEX URO GROUP DOO	KRUŠEVAC
163.	UNIMET DOO	KAĆ
164.	BATAS INTERNATIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
165.	DAT-CON DOO	BELGRADE
166.	PNEUMATIK-FLEKS DOO	NOVA PAZOVA
167.	E-SMART SYSTEMS DOO	BELGRADE
168.	ADVERTOUT DOO	BELGRADE
169.	APS AVIATION PARTS SERVICE DOO	BELGRADE
170.	CHEMICAL AGROSAVA DOO	BELGRADE
171.	P.E.C.S. DOO	BELGRADE
172.	INFO TEAM DOO	BELGRADE
173.	DIGITRON IST DOO	BELGRADE
174.	INTER DIL DOO	BELGRADE
175.	INEKS-MORAVA DOO	GADŽIN HAN
176.	TSV BRAVE DOO	BELGRADE
177.	AUTO INPORT DOO	GORNJI MILANOVAC
178.	BALKAN NOVOTEH DOO	NOVI SAD
179.	CORS COMPUTERS DOO	BELGRADE
180.	AVIONICS & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES DOO	BELGRADE
181.	MUEHLBAUER TECHNOLOGIES DOO	STARA PAZOVA
182.	NISAR SAMOSTALNA RADNJA ZA TRGOVINU NA VELIKO I TRGOVINU U TRANZITU STEVANOVIĆ TIHOMIR PR	ZRENJANIN
183.	YUGIT DEFENCE DOO	BELGRADE
184.	PHOTON OPTRONICS DOO	NIŠ
185.	NAFTAGAS-NAFTNI SERVISI DOO	NOVI SAD
186.	BEXING DOO	BELGRADE
187.	NIS AD	NOVI SAD
188.	VLATAKOM DOO	BELGRADE
189.	GRAFOCARD DOO	BELGRADE

No.	Name of legal entity	Location
190.	VST HEMOVET DOO	NOVI SAD
191.	ORACLE DOO	BELGRADE
192.	EDEPRO DOO	BELGRADE
193.	BEATRONIC SUPPLY DOO	BELGRADE
194.	SMARTCAP IT SOLUTIONS DOO	BELGRADE
195.	FIN-LEKS DOO	BELGRADE
196.	PRVA PETOLETKA - PROMET AD - U RESTRUKTURIRANJU	TRSTENIK
197.	DOO ROMAX TRADE	NOVI SAD
198.	ARROW ECS DOO	BELGRADE
199.	UM-MERKATA DOO	ŠABAC
200.	MILITARIA DOO	BELGRADE
201.	INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO	BELGRADE
202.	IMP-TELEKOMUNIKACIJE DOO	BELGRADE
203.	IMP-RAČUNARSKI SISTEMI DOO	BELGRADE
204.	MTT AERO C&RT DOO	BELGRADE
205.	TECHNICALLY REPRODUCT DOO	ČAČAK
206.	AE4S PROFESIONAL DOO	BELGRADE
207.	JAPI COM DOO	NOVI SAD
208.	PREDUZEĆE EVROKOMERC DOO	BRUS
209.	TOPFORSAGE DOO	BELGRADE
210.	DOO TROGLAV	TEMERIN
211.	TIM ZA TAKTIČKI TRENING DOO	BELGRADE, Obrenovac
212.	OBLAK TEHNOLOGIJE DOO	BELGRADE

ANNEX 2 ISSUED LICENSES FOR EXPORT OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT ¹							
EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. EGYPT	6	1; 22; 4; 15; 7	2,002,040.00	Technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; imaging equipment; smooth-bore weapons; chemical and biological toxic agents	41,074 PCS	Egypt	M
2. AUSTRALIA	3	1; 3	917,227.31	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	2,527,357 PCS	Australia	C
3. BELIZE	8	2; 1; 22; 3; 4; 5; 13	5,244,837.25	Smooth-bore weapons; technology; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; fire control; armoured or protective equipment	334,506 PCS	DR Congo	M
4. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	17	8; 13; 22; 1; 3	1,775,913.89	"Energetic materials"; armoured or protective equipment; smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; technology	433,897 PCS; 400 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; S; C
5. ALGERIA	6	2; 22; 17; 3	15,366,540.09	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; technology; miscellaneous equipment, material; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	129,393 PCS	Algeria	M
6. ISRAEL	12	3; 4; 8; 1	4,900,977.26	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices;" Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons	3,280,080 PCS; 18,970 KG	Israel; Azerbaijan	M; C
7. KUWAIT	1	22	1,739,824.19	Technology	203 PCS	Kuwait	M
8. LIBYA	1	10; 11	6,037,516.68	"Aircraft"; electronic equipment	73 PCS	Libya	M

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).

3. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
9. PAKISTAN	4	1	554,054.00	Smooth-bore weapons	2,940 PCS	Pakistan	C
10. URUGUAY	5	3; 8; 1	1,920,931.83	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons	62,999 PCS; 1,750 KG	Chile; Uruguay	M; S; C
11. CANADA	10	1; 3	17,373,839.76	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	633,897 PCS	Canada	M; C
12. BAHAMAS	3	4	543,844.95	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	42,125 PCS	Romania	M
13. BAHRAIN	2	13	382,653.00	Armoured or protective equipment	1,000 PCS	Bahrain	S
14. BELGIUM	10	3	10,121,245.78	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	27,745,520 PCS	Belgium	M; C
15. DENMARK	1	3	62,479.08	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	145,000 PCS	Denmark	C
16. NORWAY	2	3	629,678.72	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	1,466,500 PCS	Norway	C
17. SAUDI ARABIA	1	3	1,600,000.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	10,000,000 PCS	Saudi Arabia	M
18. THAILAND	2	3	520,825.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	11,500 PCS	Thailand	M
19. THE NETHERLANDS	1	3	548,385.66	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	3,079,000 PCS	The Netherlands	C
20. SPAIN	2	1; 3	260,385.96	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	327,000 PCS	Spain	C
21. HUNGARY	4	8	4,606,891.20	"Energetic materials"	308,000 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M
22. MALAYSIA	2	3	492,477.20	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	3,080 PCS	Malaysia	S
23. MARSHALL ISLANDS	9	18	6,872,711.51	Equipment	3 SETS; 1,053 PCS; 46,333 LT	Azerbaijan	M
24. BANGLADESH	7	11; 2; 5; 6; 22; 4; 3	44,822,480.06	Electronic equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; fire control; land vehicles and their components; technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	2 SETS; 1,800,179 PCS	Bangladesh	M
25. NEW ZEALAND	2	3; 1	190,399.35	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	519,505 PCS	New Zealand	C

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
26. AZERBAIJAN	12	18; 2; 22; 1; 15; 3	25,359,443.82	Equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; smooth-bore weapons; technology; imaging equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	5,004 SETS; 7,437 PCS; 10,392 LT	Azerbaijan	M
27. ANGOLA	1	6	91,010.00	Land vehicles and their components	656 PCS	Angola	M
28. AUSTRIA	7	1; 3	3,644,308.19	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	32,577 PCS	Austria	M; C
29. BELARUS	2	1; 3	106,164.25	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	159,109 PCS	Belarus	C; M
30. BULGARIA	35	22; 8; 1; 3; 4	17,518,917.32	Technology; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	3,390 SETS; 293,249 PCS; 272,250 KG	Bulgaria; Tajikistan; Burkina Faso; Senegal	M; C; S
31. GUATEMALA	2	3; 1	351,450.67	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	1,179,126 PCS	Guatemala	C
32. GREECE	5	13; 3; 1	2,118,183.96	Armoured or protective equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	411,346 PCS	Greece; United Arab Emirates	S; C; M
33. INDIA	3	3; 8	2,960,096.70	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "energetic materials"	129,500 PCS; 80,000 KG	India	C; M
34. INDONESIA	1	2	733,078.08	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	488 PCS	Indonesia	M
35. IRAQ	5	10; 12; 15; 17	9,120,615.70	"Aircraft"; high-velocity kinetic energy weapon systems; imaging equipment; miscellaneous equipment; materials	2 SETS; 25 PCS	Iraq	M
36. ITALY	6	3	5,513,613.45	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	23,600 SETS; 73,042 PCS	Italy	M
37. SOUTH AFRICA	4	3; 5; 1	680,515.88	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; fire control; smooth-bore weapons	1,372,194 PCS	South Africa	C
38. KENYA	1	1	4,500.00	Smooth-bore weapons	10 PCS	Kenya	S

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
39. CYPRUS	16	3; 1; 13; 2; 8; 4	102,930,877.37	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons; armoured or protective equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; "energetic materials"; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	1 SET; 7,028,966 PCS; 20,000 KG	Turkmenistan; Peru; Azerbaijan; Equatorial Guinea; Libya; Belarus	M; S
40. KOREA	1	18; 4	597,189.60	Equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	8 PCS	Korea	M
41. COSTA RICA	9	1; 2; 3; 4	8,304,272.80	Smooth-bore weapons; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	3,772,817 PCS	Mali; Burundi	M
42. LEBANON	1	13	174,703.05	Armoured or protective equipment	800 PCS	Lebanon	S
43. MACEDONIA	5	1; 3	187,524.43	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	617,104 PCS	Macedonia	C; M
44. MALTA	1	1	159,020.55	Smooth-bore weapons	1,200 PCS	Malta	C
45. MYANMAR	1	11	274,385.94	Electronic equipment	4 SETS; 22 PCS	Myanmar	M
46. NAMIBIA	1	1	44,249.74	Smooth-bore weapons	108 PCS	Namibia	C
47. PORTUGAL	1	1	43,517.57	Smooth-bore weapons	122 PCS	Portugal	C
48. SINGAPORE	8	3	3,205,945.61	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	35,941 PCS	Indonesia	M
49. SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1	6	480,000.00	Land vehicles and their components	40 PCS	Slovak Republic	M
50. SLOVENIA	2	1; 4	925,619.20	Smooth-bore weapons; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	14,154 PCS	Slovenia	M
51. TURKEY	1	22; 4	624,726.66	Technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	1 PC	Turkey	M
52. THE PHILIPPINES	1	3	268,180.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	1,185,000 PCS	The Philippines	S
53. FRANCE	4	1; 8	51,024.83	Smooth-bore weapons; "energetic materials"	89 PCS; 800 KG	France	C; M

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
54. CROATIA	6	3; 1; 22; 6	886,329.36	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons; technology; land vehicles and their components	4 SETS; 3,486,965 PCS	Croatia	C; M
55. CZECH REPUBLIC	4	8; 2; 1	3,505,032.00	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; smooth-bore weapons	1,070 PCS; 262,000 KG	Czech Republic	M; C
56. CHILE	5	3; 4	796,055.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	4,290,300 PCS	Uruguay	S; M
57. ROMANIA	13	8; 3; 1	4,594,343.91	"Energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	368,987 PCS; 230,500 KG	Romania	M; C
58. GERMANY	5	3; 1	9,445,913.51	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	33,534,000 PCS	Germany	C; M
59. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	32	1; 3; 22; 13	382,204,432.15	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; technology; armoured or protective equipment	996,080,983 PCS	United States of America; Guyana; Mexico; Afghanistan	C; M
60. VIET NAM	1	4	3,326,400.00	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	702 PCS	Viet Nam	M
61. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	2; 22; 4	537,997.57	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	150 PCS	United Arab Emirates	M
62. UNITED KINGDOM	4	3; 1; 4	28,928,925.42	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	118,859,227 PCS	United Kingdom; Kuwait	C; M
63. UKRAINE	1	1	84,183.66	Smooth-bore weapons	1,220 PCS	Ukraine	M
64. ST. KITT'S AND NEVIS	15	8; 3; 1	6,609,256.64	"Energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	15,712,723 PCS; 20,025 KG	Austria; Belgium; Cameroon; Israel; Spain	M
65. JORDAN	5	3; 1	4,195,588.80	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	7,677,451 PCS	Jordan; Afghanistan	M

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END- USER ³
66. MONTENEGRO	22	3; 8; 22; 4; 13	6,538,022.01	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "energetic materials"; technology; bombs; torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; armoured or protective equipment	6,580 SETS; 872,280 PCS; 14,707 KG	The Philippines; Montenegro; Kenya; United Arab Emirates	M; C
67. SWITZERLAND	5	1; 2; 3	466,146.63	Smooth-bore weapons; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	661,122 PCS	Switzerland	C; M
TOTAL	377		768,079,921.76				

ANNEX 3 ISSUED LICENSES FOR IMPORT OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. AUSTRALIA	1	2	206,875.00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	22,500 PCS	Australia	M
2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	23	6; 3; 11; 22	9,911,816.31	Land vehicles and their components; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; electronic equipment; technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	305,694,073 PCS	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M
3. ISRAEL	3	2; 22; 1	28,553.67	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; technology; smooth-bore weapons	612 PCS	Israel	M; C
4. CANADA	4	1; 23; 22	76,259.65	Smooth-bore weapons; security-police equipment; technology; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	4 SETS; 575 PCS	Canada	C; M
5. BELGIUM	5	8; 1; 3	3,097,433.20	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	6,200,370 PCS; 147,000 KG	Belgium	M; C
6. SPAIN	1	1	15,084.06	Smooth-bore weapons	550 PCS	Spain	C
7. HUNGARY	1	6	12,352.29	Land vehicles and their components	472 PCS	Czech Republic	M
8. CHINA	2	2; 1	87,856.00	Smooth-bore weapons; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	60,980 PCS	China	S; M
9. AUSTRIA	8	1; 18; 4; 22	941,889.26	Smooth-bore weapons; equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; technology	32,101 PCS	Germany; Austria	C; M
10. BELARUS	4	11; 22	615,080.00	Electronic equipment; technology	12 PCS	Belarus	M

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free import excluded).

2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).

3. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
11. BULGARIA	13	8; 4; 22; 11; 5; 12; 3; 16	6,288,530.34	"Energetic materials"; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; technology; electronic equipment; fire control; high-velocity kinetic energy weapon systems; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; forgings, castings and other unfinished products	373 SETS; 20,640 PCS; 342,620 KG	Bulgaria; United Kingdom; Germany; USSR	M
12. GREECE	2	1	117,367.83	Smooth-bore weapons	225 PCS	Italy	C
13. ITALY	5	1	1,180,263.82	Smooth-bore weapons	1,480 PCS	Italy	C
14. CYPRUS	1	2	994,200.00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	502 PCS	USSR	M
15. MACEDONIA	3	2; 4	262,872.16	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	34,050 PCS	Macedonia	M
16. POLAND	2	10; 22; 18	2,640,066.40	"Aircraft"; technology; equipment	43 SETS; 1 PC;	France; Poland	M
17. SINGAPORE	1	15	111,982.00	Imaging equipment	8 PCS	United States of America	S
18. SLOVENIA	3	18; 3; 11	1,759,137.39	Equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; electronic equipment	4 SETS; 15,000,028 PCS	China; Slovenia	M
19. FRANCE	6	3; 11; 10	8,079,744.47	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; electronic equipment; "aircraft"	338 SETS; 31,019,745 PCS	France	M
20. CZECH REPUBLIC	12	3; 1; 18	1,324,526.02	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons; equipment; "energetic materials"	2,044,187 PCS; 10,120 KG	Czech Republic	C; M
21. RUSSIAN FEDERATION	9	10; 22	5,417,502.69	"Aircraft"; technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; smooth-bore weapons	61 SETS; 1,783 PCS	Russian Federation	M; C
22. GERMANY	11	1; 8; 3; 11; 22	1,242,277.22	Smooth-bore weapons; "energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; electronic equipment; technology	1 SET; 1 GR; 19,848 PCS	Germany; United Kingdom; United States of America	M; C

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
23. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	15	8; 18; 10; 22; 23; 11	4,937,692.32	"Energetic materials"; equipment; "aircraft"; technology; smooth-bore weapons; security-police equipment; electronic equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	7 SETS; 714 PCS; 69,000 KG	United States of America; India	M; S; C
24. UNITED KINGDOM	4	4; 1; 10	2,348,487.66	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; smooth-bore weapons; "aircraft"	23,003 PCS	United Kingdom; USSR	M; C
25. UKRAINE	2	3; 10	350,745.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "aircraft"	10,000,364 PCS	USSR; Ukraine	M
26. BRAZIL	1	1	20,848.00	Smooth-bore weapons	83 PCS	Brazil	C
27. MONTENEGRO	8	10; 4; 2; 3; 8	1,142,660.03	"Aircraft"; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons	36 SETS; 3,353,064 PCS; 40,020 KG	Montenegro; SFRY	M
28. SWITZERLAND	2	18	736,839.54	Equipment; smooth-bore weapons	7,006 PCS	Italy; Switzerland	M
TOTAL	152		53,948,942.33				

ANNEX 4 ISSUED EXPORT LICENSES FOR DUAL-USE GOODS ¹							
EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. MACEDONIA	1	1A007	102,877.20	Special materials	120,000 PCS	Macedonia	C
2. MONTENEGRO	2	1C350	783.21	Special materials	21 PCS	Montenegro	C
TOTAL	3		103,660.41				

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1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free export excluded).
2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).
3. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

ANNEX 5 ISSUED IMPORT LICENSES FOR DUAL-USE GOODS¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	10	2B209; 2B001; 3A232; 1A007	1,801,190.38	Processing of material; electronics; special materials	2,068,003 PCS	Germany; Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C
2. ISRAEL	1	3A226; 9A115	21,800.00	Electronics; air and space and propulsion systems	30 PCS	Israel	M
3. BELGIUM	4	1C350	86,893.60	Special materials	86,500 KG	Belgium	C
4. SWEDEN	2	1C002; 2B001	293,246.27	Special materials; processing of material	1 PC; 6,000 KG	Slovak Republic; Japan	M; C
5. AUSTRIA	6	1C012; 1C350; 5A001	2,056,134.39	Special materials; telecommunications and "data protection"	5 PCS; 69,925 KG	Russian Federation; Germany; Austria; United States of America	C; S
6. BULGARIA	1	2B350	288,558.00	Processing of material	1 SET	Bulgaria	M
7. POLAND	2	1C202; 5A002	58,060.19	Special materials; telecommunications and "data protection"	5 PCS; 421 KG	United States of America; Poland	M
8. SINGAPORE	1	6A002	600,000.00	Sensors and lasers	7,200 PCS	China	C
9. SLOVENIA	5	1C350; 1C002; 2B001; 2V001	983,828.21	Special materials; processing of material	11 PCS; 38,500 KG; 20 LT	France; Slovenia; Korea	C; M
10. FRANCE	3	6A003; 6A002; 6D003	3,483,188.64	Sensors and lasers	6 SETS; 6 PCS	France	M; C
11. CROATIA	1	1C002	9,033.12	Special materials	2,000 KG	Croatia	M
12. CZECH REPUBLIC	4	1C350; 1A007	300,255.89	Special materials	140,000 PCS; 52 TN	Poland; Czech Republic	C
13. RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2	1C450; 1C350	277,429.70	Special materials	122,000 KG	Russian Federation	C
14. GERMANY	21	1C229; 1C230; 0C003; 1C350; 1C231; 1C351; 1A004; 1C011	185,575.15	Special materials; nuclear materials, powers plants and equipment	1 SET; 1,025 GR; 3 PCS; 42,907 KG; 194 LT; 30 MG; 510 ML	United States of America; Germany; Austria; Spain	C; M

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free import excluded).

2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).

3. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
15. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	21	1A007; 0C003; 1C351; 1C234; 1C350; 6A002; 1A008; 0B001	423,535,445	Special materials; nuclear materials, powers plants and equipment; sensors and lasers	1,665 GR; 30,115 PCS; 233 ML	United States of America; Canada; Switzerland; Germany; United Kingdom	C
16. UNITED KINGDOM	2	1C350; 1A004	66,811,113	Special materials	1 PC; 10 TN	Georgia; United States of America	C; S
17. SWITZERLAND	4	1C239; 1C450; 6A002	398,506,69	Special materials; processing of material; sensors and lasers	12 SETS; 130 PCS; 20,580 KG	Switzerland	M; C
TOTAL	90		11,334,046.81				

ANNEX 6 ACTUAL EXPORTS OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT ¹									
	EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
1.	EGYPT	6	3; 22; 4; 15; 7	2,002,040.00	1,607,860.00 *	Technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; imaging equipment; chemical and biological toxic agents	18 PCS	Egypt	M
2.	AUSTRALIA	3	1; 3	917,227.31	907,468.49 *	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	530 PCS	Australia	C
3.	BELIZE	8	1; 22; 3; 4; 5; 13	5,244,837.25	1,210,679.00	Smooth-bore weapons; technology; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; fire control; armoured or protective equipment	319,263 PCS	DR Congo	M
4.	BOSNIA AND HER-ZEGOVINA	17	8; 13; 22	1,775,913.89	819,670.03 *	"Energetic materials"; armoured or protective equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; technology	197,035 PCS; 400 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; S; C
5.	ALGERIA	6	2; 22; 17; 3	15,366,540.09	12,331,204.72	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; technology; miscellaneous equipment, materials; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	48 PCS	Algeria	M
6.	DR CONGO		13		635,400.00 *	Armoured or protective equipment	1,200 PCS	DR Congo	M

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free export excluded).

2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).

3. The same as 2. The asterisk (*) with the number means that the figure also contains the value of actual exports as per licenses issued in 2012 and valid in 2013.

4. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
7. ISRAEL	12	3; 4; 8; 1	4,900,977.26	709,420.79	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons	1,070,681 PCS; 7,340 KG	Israel; Azerbaijan	M; C
8. KUWAIT	1	22	1,739,824.19	0.00	Technology		Kuwait	M
9. LIBYA	1	10; 11	6,037,516.68	108,291.49	"Aircraft"; electronic equipment	12 PCS	Libya	M
10. PAKISTAN	4	1	554,054.00	252,950.00	Smooth-bore weapons	1,340 PCS	Pakistan	C
11. URUGUAY	5	3; 8; 1	1,920,931.83	2,297,931.60 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons	9,600 PCS; 1,000 KG	Chile; Uruguay	M; S; C
12. CANADA	10	1; 3	17,373,839.76	1,278,042.31	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	47,681 PCS	Canada	M; C
13. BAHAMAS	3	4	543,844.95	579,745.00 *	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	4,000 PCS	Romania	M
14. BAHRAIN	2	13	382,653.00	526,731.00 *	Armoured or protective equipment	1,000 PCS	Bahrain	S
15. BELGIUM	10	3	10,121,245.78	4,332,673.88	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	10,991,920 PCS	Belgium	M; C
16. DENMARK	1	3	62,479.08	62,479.08	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	145,000 PCS	Denmark	C
17. NORWAY	2	3	629,678.72	628,875.78	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	1,464,500 PCS	Norway	C
18. SAUDI ARABIA	1	3	1,600,000.00	0.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes		Saudi Arabia	M
19. THAILAND	2	3	520,825.00	1,072,979.00 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes		Thailand	M
20. THE NETHERLANDS	1	3	548,385.66	548,385.66	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	3,079,000 PCS	The Netherlands	C
21. SPAIN	2	1; 3	260,385.96	103,560.96	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	326,000 PCS	Spain	C

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
22. HUNGARY	4	8	4,606,891.20	1,775,259.00	"Energetic materials"	117,850 KG	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M
23. MALAYSIA	2	3	492,477.20	492,477.20	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	3,080 PCS	Malaysia	S
24. MARSHALL ISLANDS	9	18	6,872,711.51	6,872,711.51	Equipment	3 SETS; 1,053 PCS; 46,333 LT	Azerbaijan	M
25. BANGLADESH	7	11; 2; 5; 6; 22; 4; 3	44,822,480.06	26,790,255.94	Electronic equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; fire control; land vehicles and components; technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	2 SETS; 1,800,166 PCS	Bangladesh	M
26. NEW CALEDONIA		1		11,084.00 *	Smooth-bore weapons	89 PCS	New Caledonia	C
27. NEW ZEALAND	2	3; 1	190,399.35	184,731.00 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons		New Zealand	C
28. AZERBAIJAN	12	18; 2; 22; 15; 3	25,359,443.82	23,498,933.82 *	Equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; technology; imaging equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	3,900 SETS; 387 PCS; 10,392 LT	Azerbaijan	M
29. ANGOLA	1	6	91,010.00	0.00	Land vehicles and components		Angola	M
30. ARGENTINA		1		61,500.00 *	Smooth-bore weapons	138 PCS	Argentina	C
31. AUSTRIA	7	1; 3	3,644,308.19	858,250.17 *	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	6,215 PCS	Austria	M; C
32. BELARUS	2	1; 3	106,164.25	90,506.84	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	99,000 PCS	Belarus	C; M

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
33. BULGARIA	35	22; 8; 1; 3; 4	17,518,917.32	9,198,129.19 *	Technology; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	158,191 PCS; 97,750 KG	Bulgaria; Tajikistan; Burkina Faso; Senegal	M; C; S
34. GUATEMALA	2	3; 1	351,450.67	222,935.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	1,158,500 PCS	Guatemala	C
35. GREECE	5	13	2,118,183.96	1,482,322.45	Armoured or protective equipment	14,005 PCS	Greece; United Arab Emirates	S; C; M
36. INDIA	3	3; 8	2,960,096.70	848,661.50 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "energetic materials"	129,500 PCS	India	C; M
37. INDONESIA	1	2	733,078.08	733,078.08	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	488 PCS	Indonesia	M
38. IRAQ	5	10; 12; 15; 17	9,120,615.70	8,411,019.70 *	"Aircraft"; high-velocity kinetic energy weapon systems; imaging equipment; miscellaneous equipment, materials	2 SETS; 25 PCS	Iraq	M
39. ITALY	6	3	5,513,613.45	5,571,187.45 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	23,600 SETS; 71,042 PCS	Italy	M
40. SOUTH AFRICA	4	3; 5; 1	680,515.88	338,091.63	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; fire control; smooth-bore weapons	583,020 PCS	South Africa	C
41. KENYA	1	1	4,500.00	8,953,433.00 *	Smooth-bore weapons		Kenya	S
42. CYPRUS	16	3; 1; 13; 2; 8; 4	102,930,877.37	3,517,021.85 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons; armoured or protective equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; "energetic materials"; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	1 SET; 1,103,862 PCS; 15,000 KG	Turkmenistan; Peru; Azerbaijan; Equatorial Guinea; Libya; Belarus	M; S

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
43. KOREA	1	18; 4	597,189.60	0.00	Equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices		Korea	M
44. COSTA RICA	9	1; 2; 3; 4	8,304,272.80	830,880.00	Smooth-bore weapons; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	565,161 PCS	Mali; Burundi	M
45. LEBANON	1	13	174,703.05	174,703.05	Armoured or protective equipment	800 PCS	Lebanon	S
46. MACEDONIA	5	1; 3	187,524.43	229,117.59 *	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	614,127 PCS	Macedonia	C; M
47. MALTA	1	1	159,020.55	0.00	Smooth-bore weapons		Malta	C
48. MYANMAR	1	11	274,385.94	5,954,617.94 *	Electronic equipment	4 SETS; 22 PCS	Myanmar	M
49. NAMIBIA	1	1	44,249.74	295,506.74 *	Smooth-bore weapons	108 PCS	Namibia	C
50. PORTUGAL	1	1	43,517.57	43,517.57	Smooth-bore weapons	122 PCS	Portugal	C
51. SINGAPORE	8	3	3,205,945.61	3,087,999.75	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes	35,749 PCS	Indonesia	M
52. SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1	6	480,000.00	60,000.00	Land vehicles and components	5 PCS	Slovak Republic	M
53. SLOVENIA	2	1; 4	925,619.20	1,280,671.20 *	Smooth-bore weapons; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	14,154 PCS	Slovenia	M
54. TURKEY	1	22; 4	624,726.66	1,124,623.00 *	Technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices		Turkey	M
55. THE PHILIPPINES	1	3	268,180.00	0.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes		The Philippines	S

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
56. FRANCE	4	1; 8	51,024.83	51,024.83	Smooth-bore weapons, "energetic materials"	89 PCS; 800 KG	France	C; M
57. CROATIA	6	3; 1; 22; 6	886,329.36	824,737.17 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons; technology; land vehicles and components	3,314,955 PCS	Croatia	C; M
58. CZECH REPUBLIC	4	8; 2; 1	3,505,032.00	3,028,190.00 *	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; smooth-bore weapons	240,000 KG	Czech Republic	M; C
59. CHILE	5	3; 4	796,055.00	799,055.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	4,290,300 PCS	Uruguay	S; M
60. ROMANIA	13	8; 3; 1	4,594,343.91	2,755,415.07 *	"Energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	160,255 PCS; 109,500 KG	Romania	M; C
61. GERMANY	5	3; 1	9,445,913.51	3,267,508.79 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	4,215,000 PCS	Germany	C; M
62. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	32	1; 3; 22; 13	382,204,432.15	64,627,865.05 *	Smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; technology; armoured or protective equipment	106,911,429 PCS	United States of America; Guyana; Mexico; Afghanistan	C; M
63. VIET NAM	1	4	3,326,400.00	0.00	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices		Viet Nam	M
64. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	2; 22; 4	537,997.57	349,807.57	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	150 PCS	United Arab Emirates	M

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
65. UNITED KINGDOM	4	3; 1; 4	28,928,925.42	310,886.12	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	1,737,700 PCS	United Kingdom; Kuwait	C; M
66. UKRAINE	1	1	84,183.66	26,221.00 *	Smooth-bore weapons		Ukraine	M
67. ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	15	8; 3; 1	6,609,256.64	5,513,985.11 *	"Energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	12,805,673 PCS; 16,875 KG	Austria; Belgium; Cameroon; Israel; Spain	M
68. JORDAN	5	3; 1	4,195,588.80	2,440,988.80	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons	5,166,260 PCS	Jordan; Afghanistan	M
69. MONTENEGRO	22	3; 8; 22; 4; 13	6,538,022.01	4,968,957.40 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "energetic materials"; technology; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; armoured or protective equipment	3,480 SETS; 91,523 PCS; 500 KG	The Philippines; Montenegro; Kenya; United Arab Emirates	M; C
70. SWITZERLAND	5	1; 2; 3	466,146.63	13,549.80 *	Smooth-bore weapons; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	27 PCS	Switzerland	C; M
TOTAL	377		768,079,921.76	231,985,766.67				

ANNEX 7 ACTUAL IMPORTS OF ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
1. AUSTRALIA	1	2	206,875.00	101,996.89	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	6,130 PCS	Australia	M
2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	23	6; 3; 11; 22	9,911,816.31	4,324,848.76 *	Land vehicles and components; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; electronic equipment; technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	106,801,611 PCS	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M
3. ISRAEL	3	2; 22; 1	28,553.67	25,819.67	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; technology; smooth-bore weapons	611 PCS	Israel	M; C
4. JAPAN		1		43,571.00 *	Smooth-bore weapons	200 PCS	Japan	M
5. CANADA	4	1; 23; 22	76,259.65	72,729.55	Smooth-bore weapons; security-police equipment; technology; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	4 SETS; 571 PCS	Canada	C; M
6. BELGIUM	5	8; 1; 3	3,097,433.20	586,447.04 *	"Energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	172 PCS; 26,000 KG	Belgium	M; C
7. SPAIN	1	1	15,084.06	15,084.06	Smooth-bore weapons	550 PCS	Spain	C
8. HUNGARY	1	6	12,352.29	22,048.29 *	Land vehicles and components	472 PCS	Czech Republic	M
9. CHINA	2	2; 1	87,856.00	159,856.00 *	Smooth-bore weapons; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	60,980 PCS	China	S; M

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free import excluded).

2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).

3. The same as 2. The asterisk (*) with the number means that the figure also contains the value of actual imports as per licenses issued in 2012 and valid in 2013.

4. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
10. AUSTRIA	8	1; 18; 4; 22	941,889.26	639,990.15 *	Smooth-bore weapons; equipment; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; technology	30,073 PCS	Germany; Austria	C; M
11. BELARUS	4	11; 22	615,080.00	0.00	Electronic equipment; technology		Belarus	M
12. BULGARIA	13	8; 4; 22; 11; 5; 12; 3; 16	6,288,530.34	3,185,410.58 *	"Energetic materials"; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; technology; electronic equipment; fire control; high-velocity kinetic energy weapon systems; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; forgings, castings and other unfinished products	629 PCS; 228,620 KG	Bulgaria; United Kingdom; Germany; USSR	M
13. GREECE	2	1	117,367.83	0.00	Smooth-bore weapons		Italy	C
14. ITALY	5	1	1,180,263.82	39,572.54 *	Smooth-bore weapons	50 PCS	Italy	C
15. SOUTH AFRICA		15		47,675.00 *	Imaging equipment	1 PC	South Africa	S
16. CYPRUS	1	2	994,200.00	855,680.00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	93 PCS	USSR	M
17. MACEDONIA	3	2; 4	262,872.16	457,166.58 *	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices	17,816 PCS	Macedonia	M
18. POLAND	2	10; 22; 18	2,640,066.40	2,731,134.44 *	"Aircraft"; technology; equipment	43 SETS; 1 PC	France; Poland	M
19. PORTUGAL		1		4,391.00 *	Smooth-bore weapons	90 PCS	Belgium	C
20. SINGAPORE	1	15	111,982.00	0.00	Imaging equipment		United States of America	S
21. SLOVAK REPUBLIC		18; 3		1,811,228.00 *	Equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuzes	1 SET; 1 PC	Slovak Republic	M

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ⁴
22. SLOVENIA	3	18; 3; 11	1,759,137.39	1,407,344.73 *	Equipment; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; electronic equipment	4 SETS; 4,100,028 PCS	China; Slovenia	M
23. FRANCE	6	3; 11; 10	8,079,744.47	870,100.21 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; electronic equipment; "aircraft"	12,179,906 PCS	France	M
24. CROATIA		8		100.00 *	"Energetic materials"	4 SETS	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M
25. CZECH REPUBLIC	12	3; 1; 18	1,324,526.02	113,389.31 *	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; smooth-bore weapons; equipment; "energetic materials"	256,162 PCS	Czech Republic	C; M
26. RUSSIAN FEDERATION	9	10; 22	5,417,502.69	3,878,026.98 *	"Aircraft"; technology; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; smooth-bore weapons	905 PCS	Russian Federation	M; C
27. GERMANY	11	1; 8; 3; 11; 22	1,242,277.22	220,239.43 *	Smooth-bore weapons; "energetic materials"; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; electronic equipment; technology	1 SET; 1 GR; 3,420 PCS	Germany; United Kingdom; United States of America	M; C
28. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	15	8; 18; 10; 22; 23; 11	4,937,692.32	3,973,004.19 *	"Energetic materials"; equipment; "aircraft"; technology; smooth-bore weapons; security-police equipment; electronic equipment; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	7 SETS; 233 PCS; 22,086 KG	United States of America; India	M; S; C
29. UNITED KINGDOM	4	4; 1; 10	2,348,487.66	81,695.25 *	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; smooth-bore weapons; "aircraft"	103 PCS	United Kingdom; USSR	M; C
30. UKRAINE	2	3; 10	350,745.00	0.00	Ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "aircraft"		USSR; Ukraine	M
31. BRAZIL	1	1	20,848.00	20,848.00	Smooth-bore weapons	83 PCS	Brazil	C

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END- USER ⁴
32. MONTENEGRO	8	10; 4; 2; 3; 8	1,142,660.03	1,088,421.14 *	"Aircraft"; bombs, torpedoes, missiles, projectiles, other explosive devices; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition and ammunition fuzes; "energetic materials"; smooth-bore weapons	36 SETS; 361,654 PCS; 24,957 KG	Montenegro; SFRY	M
33. SWITZERLAND	2	18	736,839.54	736,839.54	Equipment; smooth-bore weapons	7,006 PCS	Italy; Switzerland	M
TOTAL	152		53,948,942.33	27,514,658.33				

ANNEX 8 ACTUAL EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE GOODS ¹								
EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF EXPORTS	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		1A005		16.937	Special materials	30 PCS	Bosnia and Herzegovina	M
2. MACEDONIA	1	1A007	102,877.20	0,00	Special materials		Macedonia	C
3. MONTENEGRO	2	1C350	783.21	628,98	Special materials	20 PCS	Montenegro	C
TOTAL	3		103,660.41	17,565.98				

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free export excluded).
2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).
3. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

ANNEX 9 ACTUAL IMPORTS OF DUAL-USE GOODS¹

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USE ⁴
1. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	10	2B209; 2B001; 3A232; 1A007	1,801,190.38	1,310,309.00 *	Processing of material; electronics; special materials	744,503 PCS	Germany; Bosnia and Herzegovina	M; C
2. ISRAEL	1	3A226; 9A115	21,800.00	21,800.00	Electronics; air and space and propulsion systems	30 PCS	Israel	M
3. BELGIUM	4	1C350	86,893.60	56,181.45 *	Special materials	38,500 KG	Belgium	C
4. SWEDEN	2	1C002; 2B001	293,246.27	294,491.39	Special materials; processing of material	1 PC; 6,327 KG	Slovak Republic; Japan	M; C
5. AUSTRIA	6	1C012; 1C350; 5A001	2,056,134.39	101,907.44 *	Special materials; telecommunications and "information protection"	2 PCS; 40,885 KG	Russian Federation; Germany; Austria; United States of America	C; S
6. BULGARIA	1	2B350	288,558.00	288,558.00	Processing of material	1 SET	Bulgaria	M
7. POLAND	2	1C202; 5A002	58,060.19	58,060.19	Special materials; telecommunications and "information protection"	5 PCS; 421 KG	United States of America; Poland	M
8. SINGAPORE	1	6A002	600,000.00	14,000.00	Sensors and lasers	100 PCS	China	C
9. SLOVENIA	5	1C350; 1C002; 2B001; 2V001	983,828.21	984,734.44	Special materials; processing of material	11 PCS; 21,219 KG; 20 LT	France; Slovenia; Korea	C; M
10. FINLAND		6A102		11,704.00 *	Sensors and lasers	3 PCS	Finland	M
11. FRANCE	3	6A003; 6A002; 6D003	3,483,188.64	568,812.78	Sensors and lasers	6 SETS; 2 PCS	France	M; C
12. CROATIA	1	1C002	9,033.12	9,015.05	Special materials	1,996 KG	Croatia	M
13. CZECH REPUBLIC	4	1C350; 1A007	300,255.89	373,894.11 *	Special materials	61,500 PCS; 35 TN	Poland; Czech Republic	C

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free import excluded).

2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).

3. The same as 2. The asterisk (*) with the number means that the figure also contains the value of actual imports as per licenses issued in 2012 and valid in 2013.

4. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ISSUED LICENSES	NUMBER FROM NCL	VALUE ²	VALUE OF IMPORTS ³	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USE ⁴
14. RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2	1C450; 1C350	277,429.70	134,263.28	Special materials	61,920 KG	Russian Federation	C
15. GERMANY	21	1C229; 1C230; 0C003; 1C350; 1C231; 1C351; 1A004; 1C011	185,575.15	251,709.05 *	Special materials; nuclear materials, powers plants and equipment	1 SET; 1,025 GR; 3 PCS; 24,507 KG; 194 LT; 30 MG; 510 ML	United States of America; Germany; Austria; Spain	C; M
16. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	21	1A007; 0C003; 1C351; 1C234; 1C350; 6A002; 1A008; 0B001	423,535.45	435,535.27 *	Special materials; nuclear materials, powers plants and equipment; sensors and lasers	1,615 GR; 8,256 PCS; 233 ML	United States of America; Canada; Switzerland; Germany; United Kingdom	C
17. UNITED KINGDOM	2	1C350; 1A004	66,811.13	74,910.13 *	Special materials	1 PC	Georgia; United States of America	C; S
18. SWITZERLAND	4	1C239; 1C450; 6A002	398,506.69	106,680.37	Special materials; processing of material; sensors and lasers	17,640 KG	Switzerland	M; C
TOTAL	90		11,334,046.81	5,096,565.95				

ANNEX 10 DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORT LICENSES ¹							
EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. SAUDI ARABIA	4	2; 3	21,765,800.00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition	2,240,529 PCS	Saudi Arabia	M
2. BELIZE	1	5	38,324.00	Fire control and the related equipment	20 PCS	DR Congo	M
TOTAL	5		21,804,124.00				

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free export excluded).
2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).
3. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

ANNEX 11 DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT IMPORT LICENSES ¹							
IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (AME)	VALUE ²	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TYPE OF END-USER ³
1. BELARUS	1	3	1,571,684.00	Ammunition	2,210,000 PCS	USSR	M
2. BULGARIA	1	3	920,000.00	Ammunition	10,000 PCS	Bulgaria	M
3. CZECH REPUBLIC	1	3; 2	2,863,200.00	Ammunition; smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more	20,004 PCS	Czech Republic	M
4. UNITED KINGDOM	1	2; 3	4,512,500.00	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20mm or more; ammunition	525 PCS	USSR	M
TOTAL	4		9,867,384.00				

1. For the period between 1 January and 31 December 2013 (temporary and tax-free import excluded).
2. The value in USD (calculated according to the official exchange rate of NBS on 31 December 2013).
3. Type of end-user: S – state; M – military; C – civilian.

ANNEX 12 DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR DUAL-USE EXPORT LICENSES						
EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	END-USER COUNTRY TYPE OF END-USER
1.						
TOTAL						

There were no denials for export of dual-use goods in 2013.

ANNEX 13 DENIED APPLICATIONS FOR DUAL-USE IMPORT LICENSES						
IMPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF DENIED APPLICATIONS	NUMBER FROM NCL (DUG)	VALUE (USD)	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY (IN MEASUREMENT UNITS)	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN TYPE OF END-USER
1.						
TOTAL						

There were no denials for import of dual-use goods in 2013.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal blue lines across its entire width. The lines are thin and consistent in color, set against a plain white background. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

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